22-1943

Alabama

Slossfield Acquires Newest Invention For Eradication of Tuberculosis

$15,000 Equipment Is One Of Very Few Released To Civilians

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

The Birmingham Health Association, sponsors of the Slossfield Anti-Tuberculosis Clinics announced today that the Association has acquired a $15,000.00 "Bus X-Ray Unit" which represents a brand new and revolutionary scientific development — the second and missing key to the eradication of Tuberculosis. News of this development which has occurred by reason of research undertaken by the American Electrical Industry has been smothered by the war. Most of the equipment, heavy and powerful and expensive, has been produced solely for military use. The one here is one of the extremely few released for civilian use, in the U. S.

Unfortunately early Tuberculosis has no physical signs or symptoms. It cannot be discovered from the victim's feelings or by thumping or listening to his chest. By the time he feels sick enough to go to a doctor or to a clinic, the disease is far advanced, difficult if not impossible to treat, and he has already infected a number of other people. It has been possible, theoretically to find Tuberculosis early by taking X-Ray pictures of apparently healthy people. This has been expensive as X-rays cannot be focused by any known lens but must be accomplished by placing a large sheet of sensitized film behind a patient, catching thereon the outline of the shadows cast. The cost of this material alone is several dollars.

The principal of this new equipment is that of an exceedingly fast camera which takes a picture on small regular kodak film, of the faint image cast by the X-rays on a flourescent screen. Almost unimaginable speed is involved.

The first camera lenses alone represented an investment of four or five thousand dollars, since they had to be about two or three times as fast as the fastest Lica Lens.

The particular equipment which has been secured by the Birmingham Health Association is mounted in a bus which it is expected will be taken to high schools, food handling establishments, beauty parlors, industrial plants with small numbers of employees, etc., taking a small inexpensive X-ray of every person, screening out to place under treatment the few who have Tuberculosis and thus preventing them from spreading their disease to others and giving them the advantage of modern, quick and inexpensive treatment.

This outfit was made possible by a substantial gift from the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, and a smaller gift from Miss Hannah Burger, given in memory of her two brothers, Louis and Jacob Burger.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

CANCER LECTURES HEARD BY NEGROES

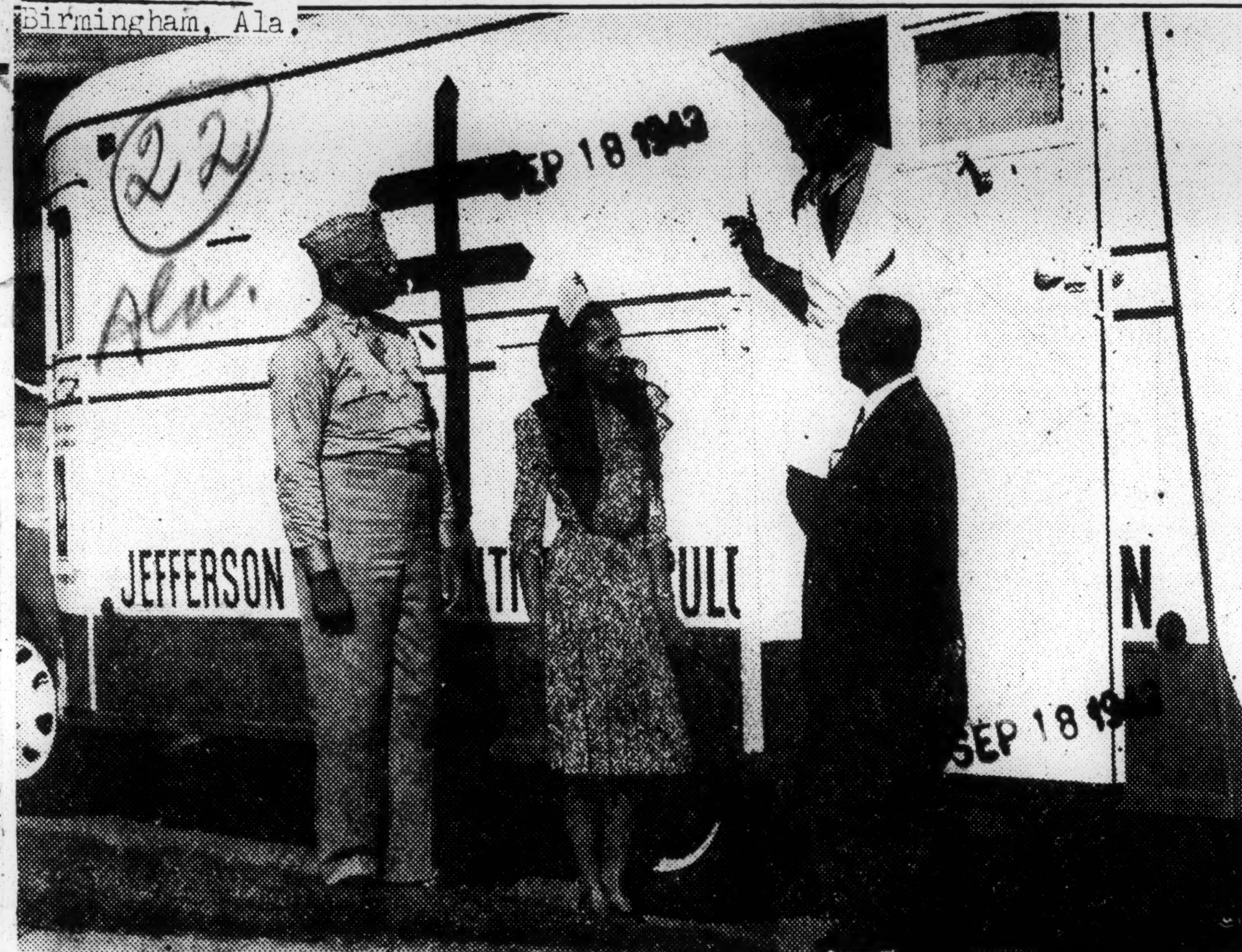
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 8—(AP)—A special cancer education campaign among Negroes of Madison County is under way here for the month of December.

Mrs. Lawrence F. Nicholson, of the Women's Cancer Control Field Army; Dr. W. C. Hatchett, county health officer, and Dr. W. S. Quinland, Negro physician from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., are leading the drive.

Dr. Quinland is delivering cancer lectures to Negro groups and showing motion pictures of cancer control.

Photo-Roentgen Bus Philanthropist Gave

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.



Dr. W. B. Perry, Director of Slossfield Health Center, Dr. John Lewis Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service; Dr. W. L. Brown, and Mrs. Tessie Miller of the Birmingham Health Association are shown inspecting the new photo-roentgen x-ray unit which is seen to play a major role in the life and health of every man, woman and child in the city of Birmingham.

This bus represents a $15,000.00 investment, made posible by a substantial gift from the American Cast Iron Pipe Company to the Tuberculosis Association in Jefferson County. The Birmingham Negro Health and Tuberculosis Association believes this will be a solution to many problems concerning tuberculosis among Negroes in Jefferson County. These leaders have been confronted with inability to x-ray to any appreciable degree ,large numbers of apparently healthy persons who unknowningly harbor the tuberculosis germ. Our inability to get this unknown army of tuberculosis spreaders into our clinics has posed a major threat to all else which we are trying to do. For it is this group of innocent tuberculosis victims who are the persons who most often spread tuberculosis

photo-roentgen x-ray unit, the Birmingham Negro Health and Tuberculosis Association has set Monday, September 20, for spreading the glad tidings of the coming of this unit which is so vital and important a weapon in our constant fight against tuberculosis. At this time in a ceremony to which the public is invited, a representative of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company (whose gift made posible the purchase of the unit) will officially present the x-ray to the association and the people of Birmingham. This program will be held on the 8th Avenue lawn of the Smithfield Court Housing Propect at 8:00 P. M. The program will be as follow:

Invocation

from person to person in the homes and about the streets of Jefferson County ..., thanks to the ingenuity of the American Electrical Industry, through its research laboratories there has come the complete x-ray unit capable of transporting to any desired area, a most modern x-ray [illegible] also capable of making [illegible] numbers of x-ray films [illegible] numbers of apparently [illegible] at a cost so low [illegible] now be offered. The importance of news of this drama-

tic development can hardly be over estimated since it is really a major step forward in the scientific attack on tuberculosis, a disease which remains the single leading cause of death among Negroes. Since its development most of the equipment, heavy powerful and expensive has been produced solely for military use Very few units have been released to civilian organizations. This one which we have secured, while not the first released, will be one of a small handful now in service in the whole United States of America.

For seeing the unlimited possibilities and realizing just how much benefit will come to our people since the advent of this

Selection, The Singing Forty.

Presentation of photo-roentgen x-ray Norman Randall, Negro Personnel Director, Acipco.

Acceptance

(a) Birmingham Health Association, Dr. H. C. Bryant, President.
(b) Mineral District Medical Association, Dr. ... B. Mitchell, President.
(c) Youth of City, Esther Cooper Jackson, Executive Secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Selection Singing Forty.

Benediction.

Public Inspection and Explanation of Bus.

Two Centers In City To Curb Venereal Ills

Birmingham, Ala., News

To Open In February

Former Girls School, Slossfield To Be Sites Of Control Institutions

Two centers for the treatment of venereal disease and financed by federal funds will begin operation in Birmingham about Feb. 1, Dr. George A. Denison announced Monday, following the receipt of information that $364,714 had been allotted for the projects.

One of the centers will be located at South Park and will use facilities at the former Girls' Industrial School where about 100 beds will be installed, Dr. Denison said. The other will be located at Slossfield, a Negro community center, and will have a capacity of about 75 beds.

The centers will be operated, Dr. Denison said, under the U. S. Public Health Service in conjunction with Dr. B. F. Austin, state health officer, and local authorities. The centers will be used for treatment of patients from throughout the state and will not be confined to patients from Birmingham and Jefferson County.

The same announcement from offices of the regional director of the Federal Works Agency, also said U. S. $443,318 have been allotted for venereal disease treatment and control in Mississippi and that two state centers would be set up in that state, one at Brookhaven and the other at Greenwood.

Dr. Denison, in commenting on the federal allotments, said that venereal disease problem was acute in Alabama, and there was an

urgent need, especially in Birmingham, for the detention and treatment of infected persons who flock to the city as a result of war industry and military needs.

Officials at V.D. Control School Graduation

DEC 11 1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
DEC 11 1943

The officers shown above attended the graduation exercises of the last Venereal Disease Control Class at the Tuskegee Army Air Field last week. Discussing the work of Lt. Col. George McDonald, founder and director of the V. D. Control School, are, left to right: Capt. E. Brown Singleton; Lt. Col. McDonald, Lt. Col. Richard Cumming, post surgeon; Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer, TAAF; and Col. D. D. Fitzgerald, chief of staff, Easern Flying Training Command.

Tuskegee Graduates 46 in Last V.D. Control Class

DEC 11 1943
Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Col. Fitzgerald Praises Work of Lieut. Col. George McDonald, Originator of Program

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The work of Lt. Col. George McDonald, founder of the Venereal Disease Control School at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, was praised highly last week by Col. D. D. Fitzgerald, chief of staff, Eastern Flying Training Command.

Addressing the forty-six enlisted men in the school's last graduating class, Colonel Fitzgerald said that records of his area show that "splendid progress is being made in the battle against venereal disease."

Good Reports from Front

"There are other encouraging reports from the battlefront of this campaign of yours against venereal disease," the speaker added. "In May, this year, the average four-man days lost for each venereal disease was above average.

"In the month of October this figure had dwindled to less than half the previous number. That, of course, is a tribute to our army doctors like Lt. Cols. Richard E. Cumming, George McDonald and their associates.

Soldiers from Army Air Force installations all over the country have attended the course of study offered by Lt. Col. McDonald and his three assistants. The first class completed its training in June.

DEC 11 1943

The present graduates and the stations from which they came are:

S/Sgt. George Birch, Sioux Falls, S.D.; T/5th George A. Bivins, Mitchel Field, N.Y.; Cpl. Booker M. William, Eglin Field, Fla.; Sgt. Wilbert J. Boykin, Avon Park, Fla.; Pvt. Lewis Carter, Gulfport Field, Miss.; S/Sgt. H. T. Carstarphen, Drew Field, Tampa, Fla.;

Cpl. James M. Clayton, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Pvt. James L. Coleman, McDill Field, Fla.; T/5th William B. Coleman, Columbus, Miss.; Cpl. Phillips C. Conway, Drew Field, Tampa, Fla.; Sgt. Ralph F. Corbin, Lincoln, Neb.; Cpl. James H. Cromwell, Port of Newark, N.J.;

Sgt. James C. Greenberry, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Cpl. Edward W. Hargrave, Seymour Johnson Field, N.C.; Sgt. Willie D. Harper, Newport, Ark.; Sgt. Tyler J. Howell, Scott Field, Ill.; S Sgt. Donald E. Johnson, Childress, Texas;

Cpl. Herbert C. Jones, Napier Field, Ala.; T/4th Leroy B. Kellam, Jackson, Miss.; Sgt. Samuel L. Kemp, Stockton Field, Calif.; Sgt. John L. Koger, Boca Raton Field, Fla.; Sgt. Leland E. Lacy, Sioux Falls, S.D; Pvt. Joseph S. Latimore, Boca Raton Field, Fla.;

Sgt. William B. Leak, Gulfport Field, Miss.; Cpl. Arthur J. Lewis, Seymour Johnson Field, N.C.; Cpl. Oscar V. Little, Hobbs Fields, New Mexico; Cpl. Myron E. Moorehead, Gulfport Field, Miss.; S Sgt. Weldon Sanderson, Scott Field, Ill.;

DEC 11 1943

Pvt. George G. Norton, Boca Raton Field, Fla.; Sgt. Vernon L. Patterson, Rome Air Field, N.Y.; S/Sgt. Jerome L. Pinkston, Big Spring, Texas; Cpl. Eddie L. Richardson, Kearney, Neb.; Sgt. Charles S. Rowe, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.;

DEC 11 1943

Cpl. Ray M. Sanderson, Mitchel Field, N.Y.; Cpl. Tony Sessom, McDill Field, Fla.; T/Sgt. Benjamin J. Sharkey, Gulfport Field, Miss.; S/Sgt. Perfect W. Sloan, Spence Field, Ga.; S/Sgt. H. W. Stubblefield, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.;

Cpl. William H. Taylor, Selman Field, La.; Cpl. Melvin L. Walker, Dale Field, Fla.; Pvt. Philip R. Talley, Shaw Field, S.C.; Cpl. Earlie Towe, Drew Field, Fla.; Cpl. Arthur Washington, Daniel Field, Ga.; Sgt. John C. Wharton, Mitchel Field, N.Y., Sgt. Wayne B. Tolbert, Mariana, Fla.; Cpl. Warren E. Turner, Greenwood, Miss.

22-1943
Atlanta Ga. World
January 18, 1943

As "Good Neighbors" Visit Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Following an educational program providing for the exchange of students between the United States, South America and the West Indies, seven specialists in hygiene, under the supervision of the Pan-American Bureau of Sanitation in Washington, D. C., were given an opportunity to study health and sanitation methods in this country.

The delegation was invited by Lt. Col. Richard C. Cumming, post surgeon, to inspect the malaria control project at this air base. Shown here are members of the Haitian delegation and medical technician of this base. Left to right, Dr. Georges Nicholas, Jeremie, Haiti; Dr. Carlos Boulos, Dept. of Hygiene, Port-au-Prince; Sgt. Edward E. Mitchell, Station Hospital, T. A. F. S.; Dr. Felix Buteau, Service of Hygiene, Los Cayes; Dr. A. Ph Argant, Service of Hygiene, Pacmel; Pvt. Robert Shields, Station Hospital, T. A. F. S.; Dr. J. B. Durand, National Service of Hygiene, Port-au-Prince; Dr. Gaston Jumelle, Saint Marc; and Dr. Charles Dambreville, Pettit Goave, W. I.

Dallas, Tex. Texas
February 9, 1943

Negro Physician Gets Reprimand

Dr. J. M. Dasher, Negro physician who was charged with issuing health certificates to two employes suffering infectious diseases, appeared before the City Commission today to answer the charges, Dr. I. C. Bates, president of the Commission, said.

The physician was ordered to appear before the board and show cause why his license should not be revoked when it was learned through the Health Department that two persons who bore health certificates signed by him were found to be suffering with veneral diseases.

In answering the charge, Dasher, said he had not been thoroughly informed on the matter and the Commission warned him to take precautionary measures before issuing health certificates to employes who are required to be in good health under a city ordinance.

Macon Ga. News
February 5, 1943

Tuskegee Base Is Rated High In Disease War

Figures Are Revealed In Venereal Fight

ATLANTA, [AP]—The Tuskegee, Ala., air base, all-Negro flighting training center, has established one of the nation's best records in curbing venereal diseases, an Army medical officer asserted yesterday.

The air school's rate of infection dropped from July to October, to one of the lowest in the Army, Major Ernest B. Howard of the Army medical corps told a regional social hygiene conference.

Phenix City, Ala., near fort Benning, world's largest infantry school, "has been cleaned up," said the venereal disease control officer for the fourth service command.

* * *

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., too, is doing a good job, he added, but no favorable trend has been noted in Atlanta where some infection increase is reported.

Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service told the conference the influx of thousands of trainees had intensified the problem of venereal disease control in the South.

Selective service examinations reveal, he said, a surprising geographical variation in syphilis incidence.

In the 16 Southern states and the District of Columbia, the surgeon general said, the rate among white boys examined was 21 per thousand compared with a rate of 9 in the north central states.

"When one adds that to the much higher rate amongn Negroes," he added, "it is apparent that the problem is intensified in the South."

Colonel Charles G. Souder, M. C., of the Fourth Service Command, said civilian committees in the seven states covered by the command "had not responded promptly and freely" to the Army request for suppression of prostitution.

* * *

THE EIGHT CITIES in the Southeast where the most cases were reported for the first 11 months of 1942 he listed as Jacksonville, Fla., Atlanta, Columbus, Savannah, Macon Augusta, in Georgia, Columbia, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C.

"Four Georgia cities listed were responosible for 34 per cent of infections acquired in 15 leading cities of the Southeast," Colonel Souder said, and added that for the months of October and November of last year "Atlanta led all other cities as to source. No other city approached it except Birmingham."

Among 19,000 reported sources of infection in the first 10 months of 1942, Colonel Souder said, "20 per cent were acquired in Georgia, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida accounted for 50 per cent of the cases."

Austin Holds Negro's Health Overestimated

Not Better Than White's As Many Think, Says Health Officer

The widely held impression negroes are healthier and stronger than white people is entirely incorrect, Dr. B. F. Austin, State health officer, pointed out Tuesday in reminding Alabamians that Alabama and the rest of the country were now participating in the twenty-ninth annual observance of national negro health week.

This annual observance, the outgrowth of a movement in behalf of negro health begun in 1914, by Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, began last Sunday and will continue through next Sunday. It is always held during the Sunday-through-Sunday period which includes Dr. Washington's birthday, April 5.

"This mistaken impression is probably due to large measure to the fact that most of our heavy physical work is done by negroes," he said. "What people fail to take into consideration is that, while most negroes are obliged to earn their livelihood by such work, many of them are physically unable to do heavy work. Actually, the latest available vital statistics reports show that negro health conditions are not as good as those prevailing among white people.

"In 1941, for instance, the general death rate in this State was 61 per cent higher among negroes than among white people. The negro stillbirth rate was 89 per cent higher than the white rate, and the negro infant death rate (covering deaths of babies less than one year of age) was 50 per cent higher than the white rate. The negro death rates for typhoid fever, whooping cough, tuberculosis, malaria, syphilis, influenza, pellagra, intracranial lesions of vascular origin, heart disease, pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, appendicitis, hernia, nephritis (Bright's disease), and diseases associated with childbirth are all substantially higher than the white death rates for these forms of illness. Only one of the ten leading causes of death exclusive of accidents, showed a higher white death rate than negro death rate for that year. That single exception was cancer, which ranked in fourth place."

Montgomery, Ala. Alabama
May 24, 1943

Board Of Directors Of T. B. Association Lauds Two Officials

Victor H. Hanson, Charter Member, Presents Gifts To President, Treasurer

Lauding their long, loyal and devoted service of 10 years with the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Victor H. Hanson, one of the founders, Monday presented gifts of appreciation from the board of directors to Mrs. Roderick Beddow, president, and William D.

at its clinics to 39,007 patients and given treatment at its
en Mrs. Beddow and Mr. Robert Hanson pointed out, in
first became connected with the Slossfield Tuberculosis
roup in 1932 the association operated by Birmingham
oused in an old frame dwellings for case-finding work among
which has been replaced by school children, domestic servants,
of the most modern, fireproof student nurses and many other
buildings for the care of the groups, and many other modern
cular in the United States. features of a well-rounded tuber-
e that time the association culosis control program.
eveloped a modern X-ray The Jefferson County Anti-Tu-
and has provided free X-ray berculosis Association's Christmas
nations to 25,608 individuals, seal sale this year totaled $33,-
r services and programs de- 794.30, the largest on record. R. E.
Robertson, treasurer.
The meeting, held at the Redmont Hotel at 12:30 p.m., commemorated the completion of a third of a century of work against tuberculosis since the original meeting of the organization was held May 24, 1910, which was housed in an old frame dwelling. Pointing to the achievements of the association since Mrs. Beddow's clinic building has occupied the president's chair, Mr. Hanson said that in the 10-year period from the organization has raised and expended $167,776.67 for clinic and examinations to 25,608 individuals; has rendered services and programs de-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 82

Simmons, general chairman, reported. This exceeded the goal of $30,000 by 10 per cent and last year's sale by 25 per cent. Of this year's total, nearly $18,000 represented gifts of less than $2 each, from more than 12,000 individual givers. Of the total, $3,217.52 represents Negro contributions received through the Birmingham Health Association, an affiliated organization which operates the Slossfield Tuberculosis Clinic.

Other business of the meeting included a report of the year's work of the George Eaves Clinic, adoption of budget, election of officers for the new year, and adoption of a new constitution for the association.

To Whom It May Concern

"The Health of our State depends upon the state of our health", is a quotation from one of Alabama's leading health officials. This same rule may be applied to any county, community, or other civil unit.

At the present, there seems to be a drive on by the State, and the counties within, to eliminate or reduce venereal diseases. It seems to be a job in which every person can lend a helping hand, if the program was fully explained to the masses of people.

According to the latest statistical data, in the State of Alabama, one person in every 10 is affected with a venereal disease; and in proportion to races, the ratio is 10 negroes to one white person. In spite of this fact, negroes know and are told less about these conditions than whites. Many negro leaders know little or nothing about the facilities set up by the State and County Health Departments for combatting these dreadful diseases.

The knowledge of the prevalence of these diseases, and of the provisions for treatments, would stimulate many a person to assist in any way possible in helping to stamp out this plague.

The Elmore County Negro Civic and Improvement League desires to give its services, in every way possible, in a program to wage a war on venereal diseases in Wetumpka and throughout Elmore County. We stand ready and willing to join in any effort to make the conditions of our county better.

Negroes No Healthier Than Whites

Montgomery. — If you think negroes are healthier than white people just because they do most of the heavy physical work, you are badly mistaken, according to Dr. B. F. Austin, State Health Officer.

"While it is true that most negroes earn their livelihood by doing hard physical labor, it is also true that many of them are physically unable to do such heavy work," he said. "Many indeed are unable to do any work at all. People lose sight of them when they regard negroes as possessing great physical strength."

Dr. Austin listed a number of diseases for which the 1941 negro death rate in this State was higher than the white rate. The list included typhoid fever, whooping cough, tuberculosis, malaria, syphilis, influenza, pellagra, intracranial lesions of vascular origin, heart disease, pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, appendicitis, hernia, nephritis (Bright's disease), and conditions associated with childbirth. In 1941, he added, the Alabama negro general death rate (including all causes of death) was 61% higher than the white general death rate, the negro stillbirth rate was 89% higher than the white rate, and the negro infant mortality rate was 50% higher than the white rate.

Mar 29 1943

Negro Death Rate High

If it were possible to control the causes of death among the negroes of the State sufficiently to reduce the negro death rates to the white level, the State's general death rate would decline 17.6 per cent, according to information received by the State Department of Health from the Bureau of the Census. Alabama's 1941 white death rate was only 8.5 per 1,000 population, as compared with a negro rate of 13.3 per 1,000 population, giving a death rate of 10.2 per 1,000 population for the State as a whole.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Toward Better Health

What can be accomplished toward community improvement through intelligent planning, co-operation and coordination is demonstrated forcefully by the accomplishments of the Slossfield Health Center.

JUL 16 1943

For four years now this center has offered its services to the Negroes of Birmingham and its record is a tribute to men and women who have devoted their time to the task. What it has meant to the Negro, what it has meant to the community in general, is not measurable. Certainly it has been and continues to be worth far more than the dollars and cents which have gone into it.

JUL 16 1943

The Slossfield maternity program has provided pre-natal care and education for the mother, delivery service and care of both mother and child after birth, when needed, is but one phase of the work, but it has served to demonstrate the value of adequate care and the teaching of Negro physicians and nurses the latest developments in the fields of obstetrics and pediatrics.

Based on an experience of 1062 deliveries up until January 1 this year, stillbirths, compared with the average for the county as a whole among Negroes, were reduced 50 per cent, neonatal deaths were cut to 25.2 per 1000 compared with the county average of 44.2 and maternal deaths which average 7.3 per thousand among Negroes for the county as a whole were reduced to zero.

There are many other phases of health work carried on at the clinic and all are contributing materially to the general improvement of health in the community.

We are not in a position to single out every individual who has taken an interest in the work but we think it only appropriate to offer a word of commendation to the agencies which have shared the responsibility — the City-County Health Department, the State Health Department, the Federal Children's Bureau, the National Youth Administration, the Work Projects Administration, the Birmingham Health Assn. and the Maternal Welfare Assn. —all can be proud of their accomplishment.

Use Less Grease, Dr. Austin Advises

Alabama housewives who use more than they actually need are not only wasting a product of which there is a critical shortage in the war effort but are also doing injury to their health, Dr. B. F. Austin, state health officer, pointed out today.

"Southern housewives, and especially Southern negro cooks, have a tendency to use much more grease in cooking than they need to," he said. "This has a bad effect upon their health and also upon the health of the members of their families, in the case of negro cooks, of their employers' families. The overuse of grease tends to impair digestion and dissolves out some of the healthgiving vitamins in food. When heated to a high temperature in cooking, grease also causes irritation of the stomach."

Dr. Austin also urged Alabama housewives to save and turn over to their grocers or other salvage representatives as much surplus grease as possible, while at the same time helping the war effort by reducing the amount of grease used in preparing their families' meals.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 7, 1943

Rate Of Tuberculosis Is High Over Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—The State Health Department said Thursday that the tuberculosis morbidity rate in Alabama last year was 9.7 per 10,000 population.

An average of approximately one white Alabamian out of every 1,408 and one Negro out of every 714 developed tuberculosis last year, the announcement said.

V.D Control Clinic Set Up At Tuskegee

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier
JUN 1943

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala., June 5—In step with the Army's efforts to stymie the ravage of venereal disease among American troops, numerous programs of education and control have been instituted.

Most recent among methods adopted by the Army in its program of education for the control of venereal disease is the VD Control Training course now in session at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Alabama, under the direction of Major George McDonald, VD Control officer.

NON COMS ASSIGNED

Non-commissioned officers from outstanding colleges and universities throughout the United States, and from every section of the country where Negro troops are stationed, have been assigned to attend this school.

Among the students enrolled in the first class are the following enlisted men: S. Sgt. Richard B. Greene, Sgt. Granville C. Overton, Cpl. Howard C. Barnhill, Cpl. Harold H. Dennis, Cpl. James T. Jackson, Cpl. Leathard C. Moss, Cpl. Andrew L. Perry, Cpl. Charles W. Thomas, T/5th David Brown, T/5th Kelley Jacobs, T/5th Norman Morse, Pfc. Lemuel H. Conic, Pvt. Ulysses Blount, Pfc. Samuel G. Phillip, Pfc. Carl Cartwright, Sgt. Joseph F. Starks, Cpl. James F. Harrison, Pvt. Melvin T. Dillard, Pvt. James E. Taylor, Pvt. John O. Boone, Sgt. Charles A. Hooper, Cpl. William R. Watkins Jr., Pfc. Elounders L. Lathers, S. Sgt. Willie S. Greene, S. Sgt. Charles L. Scott, Cpl. Warren D. Freeman, Pvt. Levert V. Kiddleton, Pvt. McQuay Kiah, S. Sgt. Willis Smith and Cpl. Joseph Watson.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
September 16, 1943

State's Negroes Suffer Worst From Smallpox

Although negroes constitute only about 36 per cent of the State's total population more cases of smallpox were reported among colored people last year than among white, the State Department of Health disclosed Wednesday.

Of the ten cases reported during the year, six were among negroes and only four among white people, the State Health Department announcement pointed out.

Dr. D. G. Gill, director of the department's Bureau of Preventable Diseases, explained that this increased incidence among negroes was not due to great susceptibility to the disease among colored people but was probably due to the fact that a larger proportion of white people than negroes obtain the protection afforded by smallpox vaccination.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 7, 1943

STATE T. B. RATE IS 9.7 FOR EACH 10,000

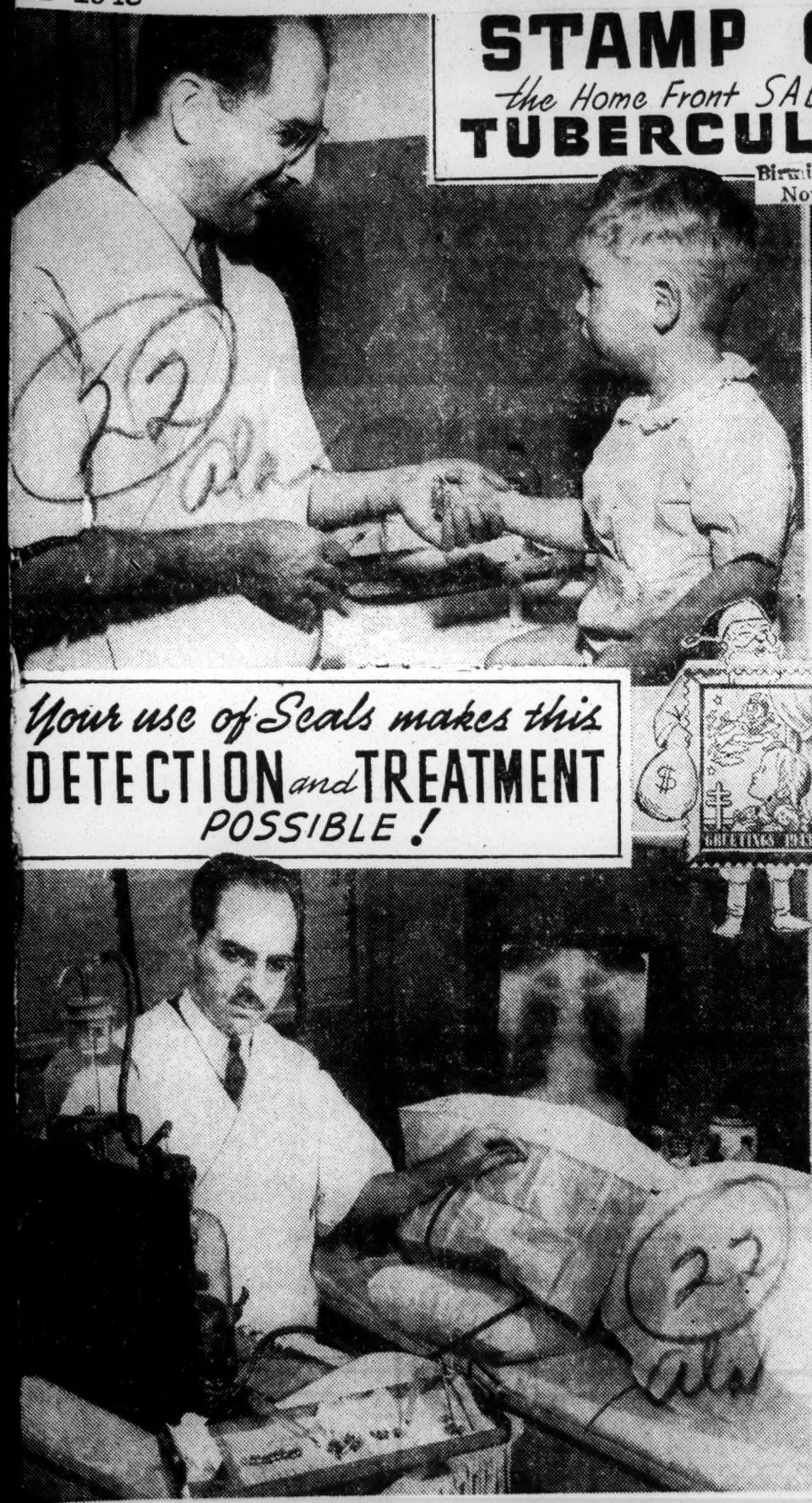
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 6—(AP)—An average of approximately one white Alabamain out of every 1,408 and one Alabama Negro out of every 714 developed tuberculosis last year, it is shown by a tabulation prepared by the State Health Department's Bureau of Preventable Diseases.

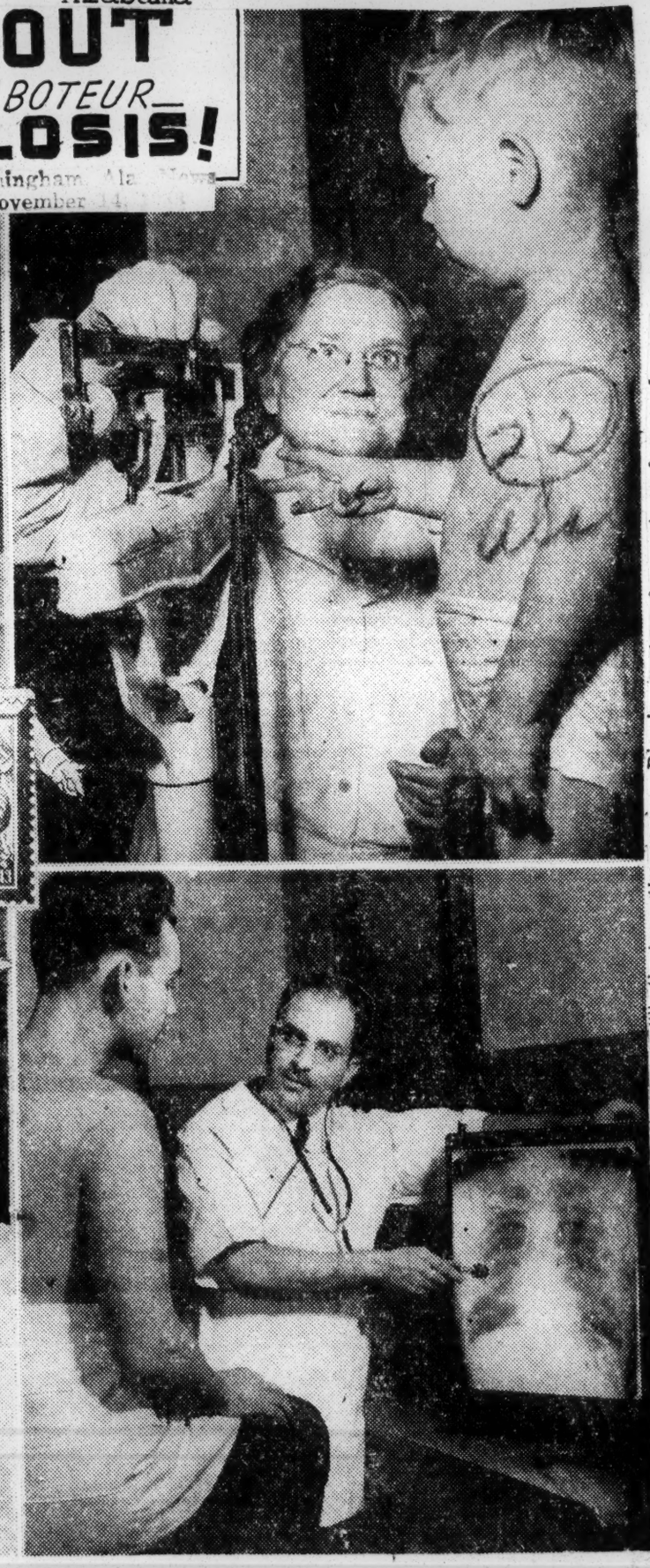
This tabulation, based upon the number of tuberculosis cases reported during the year, showed that the state's white tuberculosis morbidity rate was 7.1 per 10,000 population, while the Negro morbidity rate was 14 per 10,000 population. The rate for the state as a whole (both races combined) was 9.7 per 10,000 population.

Alabama

STAMP OUT
the Home Front SABOTEUR—
TUBERCULOSIS!

Birmingham Ala. News
November 14, 1943





Your use of Seals makes this
DETECTION and TREATMENT
POSSIBLE!

CHRISTMAS SEALS ALONE FINANCE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC—Every White Cross Seal you stick on that gay Christmas package this year will be a real contribution toward saving the life of some person in Jefferson County. The George Eaves Clinic for detection and treatment of tuberculosis, financed solely by money raised through the sale of Christmas seals, has aided more than 50,000 persons. The youngster shown above is neither a patient nor a suspect, but a fine young fellow who consented to "model" for a News photographer in this series of pictures showing some of the clinic work, along with the young man who also volunteered. Neither is a suspect nor case.

Top left: A clinic doctor makes laboratory tests.

Top right: Weighing of the patient tells an important story, since loss of weight is one of the symptoms of tuberculosis.

Lower left: The famous pneumo-thorax treatment which, in effect, "puts the lung in splints" and permits it to rest, even while the patient is active, is a positive cure when tuberculosis is discovered while in one lung.

Top right: Clinic physician explains result of chest X-ray pictures.

Despair May Be Changed To Joy By Purchase Of Christmas Seals

Money You Pay For Little Stickers Is Used To Prevent, Stamp Out Dread Tuberculosis

The pale little fellow with the big, tragic eyes looked up at the uniformed lady standing by Dad's bedside and smiled.

He didn't know why he liked her. But something she was saying about Christmas Seals and a clinic, and the several years the treatments Dad's getting well made Mom very happy and brought sunshine into the bare tenement room.

Junior didn't understand—but the "uniformed lady" was a public health nurse, and she was bringing hope to the poverty-stricken family of a tuberculous father who, for two years, had been bed-ridden while his wife and four kiddies had eked out an existence through the aid of the PWA.

Now, through the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, happiness cost the money Birmingham invests in Anti-Tuberculosis Seals this Christmas will be used how the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association works:

That's how the money raised by the sale of several years of Christmas Seals in Jefferson County—the start in bed at the expense of the taxpayer while his family was denied his support and thrown on relief.

Now, inside in perhaps as little as 30 to 60 days the sanitorium can deal with tuberculous patient on the way to recovery so that he may through the Jefferson County—the start the tuberculosis patient on ment, through the way to recovery so that he may urses who find sus- be sent home with the tuberculosis n families, bring or "shut off" so that it will not be nts to the George contageous, and through the aid of complete examina- treatments at George Eaves Clinic ium, out on Shades while he goes about his work supnent, and the Tuber- be cured in three or four years ese three agencies porting his family and enjoying peration with each home life with them.

Through this clinic treatment Eaves Clinic is sup- program, eight times as many paby Christmas Seal tients are being cared for annualceives no assistance ly at the sanitorium as were hang X-ray, laboratory, curable. K. W. Grimley, executive er if the disease is secretary, Jefferson County Antid curative stage. In Tuberculosis Association, points unity Chest or any dled in the past.

The most important step in stamping out tuberculosis is to find it in its early stages—when it is en complete examicurable. K. W. Grimley, executive. is secretary, Jefferson County Anti- Tuberculosis Association, points out.

Symptoms are fatigue without cause, constant colds or coughs, chronic bronchitis, loss of weight, afternoons. Spitting of blood comes only in the later stages. However, Grimley emphasizes, these symptoms positively do not necessarily mean tuberculosis. But if they appear they may well suggest that the person be examined immediately.

Tuberculosis is the principal cause of death among young people, leading in cause of death between the ages of 15 and 45 years, Grimley says.

* * *

BUT, THROUGH THE WORK DONE BY THE JEFFERSON

* * *

WHAT'S MORE, THROUGH THIS SAME CHRISTMAS SEAL-FINANCED ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC, Mom and each of the four kiddies were to be examined for tuberculosis, to make sure that they had not contracted it, and that the enemy would not again rear its ugly head in the home of this little family.

Not one penny would all this happiness cost.

BACK IN THE OLD DAYS the chronic bronchitis, loss of weight, and later slight temperature in the victim—is examined, the disease has been contracted, patient would be sent to the sani-

22-1943

Alabama

STAMP OUT
the Home Front SABOTEUR—
TUBERCULOSIS!

Birmingham Ala
November 14

Your use of Seals makes this DETECTION and TREATMENT POSSIBLE!

CHRISTMAS SEALS ALONE FINANCE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC—Every White Cross Seal you stick on that gay Christmas package this year will be a real contribution toward saving the life of some person in Jefferson County. The George Eaves Clinic for detection and treatment of tuberculosis, financed solely by money raised through the sale of Christmas seals, has aided more than 50,000 persons. The youngster shown above is neither a patient nor a suspect, but a fine young fellow who consented to "model" for a News photographer in this series of pictures showing some of the clinic work, along with the young man who also volunteered. Neither is a suspect nor case.

Top left: A clinic doctor makes laboratory tests.

Top right: Weighing of the patient tells an important story, since loss of weight is one of the symptoms of tuberculosis.

Lower left: The famous pneumo-thorax treatment which, in effect, "puts the lung in splints" and permits it to rest, even while the patient is active, is a positive cure when tuberculosis is discovered while in one lung.

Top right: Clinic physician explains result of chest X-ray pictures.

Despair May Be Changed To Joy By Purchase Of Christmas Seals

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Now, through the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic, happiness cost.

That's how the money Birmingham invests in Anti-Tuberculosis Seals this Christmas will be used.

And here's how the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association works:

Three agencies deal with tuberculosis in Jefferson County—the health department, through its public health nurses who find suspected cases in families, bring or send the patients to the George Eaves Clinic for complete examination and treatment, and the Tuberculosis Sanitorium, out on Shades Mountain. These three agencies work in cooperation with each other.

The George Eaves Clinic is supported solely by Christmas Seal money, and receives no assistance from the Community Chest or any other agency or group or individual.

When the patient is sent to the clinic, he is given complete examination, including X-ray, laboratory, etc., to discover if it is in its early and curative stage. In addition to this, each member of his family—if he is a tuberculosis victim—is examined, and treated if the disease has been contracted.

Now, inside in perhaps as little as 30 to 60 days the sanitorium can start the tuberculous patient on the way to recovery so that he may be sent home with the tuberculosis under control, and the George Eaves Clinic takes over complete examination-treatments at George Eaves Clinic for the Tuberculosis in its early stages—when it is curable. K. W. Grimley, executive secretary, Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, points out.

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* * *

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COUNTY ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION — and largely through the sale of Christmas Seals—the annual death rate from tuberculosis in this county has been cut two-thirds.

The George Eaves Clinic was named for George Eaves, first secretary of the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association and one of its founders. Only two of the founders—Victor H. Hanson and W. C. Burson—are now living. Organized in 1914, the clinic, one of the first in the country, occupied an old frame residence on Avenue F.

Through its affiliate, the Birmingham Health Association, the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association supports a Negro Clinic at Slossfield Center where Negro patients are treated by Negro doctors and nurses, and where Negro doctors and nurses are given the opportunity of education in every phase of the disease. Negroes also are treated at George Eaves Clinic.

The work of the George Eaves Clinic is manifold.

In the children's clinic, established 15 years ago, more than 10,000 children who have been in contact with tuberculosis, have been examined and treated.

At the George Eaves Clinic, the first pneumo-thorax treatment ever given to a child anywhere in the world, was administered to a young Negro boy who became famous as "Johnny," and who, now completely well and grown up, is serving in the U. S. Army, having passed army physicals with flying colors.

* * *

THE PNEUMO-THOROX TREATMENT, in effect, "puts splints around the lung," as we put splints around a broken arm or leg, according to Grimley. In this pneumo-thorox clinic established 10 years ago at the George Eaves clinic, many thousands of patients have received relief. The pneumo-thorox treatment takes all pressure from the affected lung permitting the lung to have complete rest, even while the patient is active, and gives the lung more rest than it would receive if the patient were flat of his back in bed for several years.

More than 10,000 X-ray examinations are given at the George Eaves Clinic each year.

In addition, the clinic carries on other associated activities. One of the most important is an educational program. Believing that the greatest cause of tuberculosis is ignorance (even among the best educated) the clinic is engaged in a program to enlighten people, through pampplets,, movies, radio talks, etc, and to enable them to assist in detecting tuberculosis in its early and curative stages.

* * *

THE GEORGE EAVES CLINIC this year has just begun an extensive case-finding activity, taking a new bus installed completely with X-ray machine, etc, to schools and industries, examining the seemingly healthy, seeking to find the few who have tuberculosis, and to give treatment while the disease is still in the early phases.

At George Eaves Clinic, duplicate white and Negro waiting rooms are provided. In its files are records of something like 50,000 individuals who have received treatments. In the modern, well-equipped building, there are nurses' conference rooms, sound-proof examining room, X-ray room, with associated developing and dark room facilities, five dressing rooms. The two waiting rooms can be thrown together for an auditorium, and will prove valuable if the University Medical Center is located here. The auditoriums are now used by some hospitals for classrooms for nurses during their study of tuberculosis cases. The building was built at a cost of $50.000, financed with the aid of the WPA.

* * *

AN IMPORTANT WORK OF THE GEORGE EAVES CLINIC NOW, Grimley says, is re-examining of patients rejected for tuberculosis by the armed forces. These boys are sent by selective service boards to the clinic for examinations. In many cases, treatments have so helped the young men that they have later been accepted by the armed forces.

The practical nurse clinic, another phase of the work, examines all practical nurses annually and issues them health certificates. This, Grimley says, is important because of the danger of infection of infants with tuberculosis by nurses on maternity cases. The younger the person, he says, the more easily he may contract the disease.

A domestic servant clinic issues health certificates to servants, and at Slossfield an X-ray examination is given to all expectant mothers who register there for maternity care.

And that, Mr. and Mrs. Birmingham, is the way the money you spend for Anti-Tuberculosis Christmas Seals this year will be used—to save the lives of men and women and children who are victims of this enemy of the home front, and to prevent it from rearing its ugly head in homes in Jefferson County.

Birmingham, Ala., News
December 4, 1943

Parker And Fairfield Collide In Return Game Monday Night

Sponsors are counting on 16,000 fans turning out at Legion Field Monday night to watch the feud game between Parker High's Thundering Herd and Fairfield High School's Golden Hornets for the benefit of the Negro Tuberculosis Association.

This promises to be the hottest game of the season because of the explosive grid factors involved. In the two teams' first meeting of the season, they fought to a bitter 6-6 tie. Parker will be seeking revenge because the Herd has remained unbeaten by a local team for the past seven years and considers the tie as a smear on its record.

Coaches of both squads have been drilling their charges hard for this game which means most to both teams. Fairfield Coach George Freeman this week moved Grover Dubose, brilliant 15-year-old quarterback, up to a major assignment for this new series of trick plays with which he intends to defeat the Herd.

At practice it could be seen that Coach Maj. Brown, of Parker, had plans of his own. He was using Harry (Buttercup) Rose, powerful halfback, on new pass plays. Quarterback Samuel Sanderson was also being groomed for an important role in the aerial attack.

Fairfield will have two outstanding players on the line in Capt. Wiley Leonard and Robert Drummond, the latter 1943 All-State tackle. Parker will counter with Russell Davis, center, and George Scott, tackle, who have played a bang-up game in the forward wall all season.

An added feature of the contest will be the halftime manuevers by bands of both schools. Prof. George Hudson is director of the Parker band. Prof. Calvin Ivory conducts the Fairfield band.

Entire proceeds from the game will be turned over to the Negro Tuberculosis Association.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

State's Negroes Suffer Worst From Smallpox

SEP 5 1943

Although Negroes constitute only about 36 per cent of the State's total population, more cases of smallpox were reported among colored people last year than among white, the State Department of Health disclosed Wednesday.

Of the ten cases reported during the year, six were among negroes and only four among white people, the State Health Department announcement pointed out.

Dr. D. G. Gill, director of the department's Bureau of Preventable Diseases, explained that this increased incidence among negroes was not due to great susceptibility to the disease among colored people but was probably due to the fact that a larger proportion of white people than negroes obtain the protection afforded by smallpox vaccination.

SEP 5 1943

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negroes' Health Problem—Austin

DEC 1 1943

Health conditions among white persons are better than among negroes, Dr. B. F. Austin, State health officer, says in an article in the current issue of the National Negro Health News published by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Austin says "it is entirely incorrect to think, as many people do, that health conditions among negroes are better than among white people."

"The cold, sober fact is that the hazards of illness and premature death are much greater among the negroes than among the white people the world over. "Just how true this is as far as the negroes of Alabama are concerned is emphasized by provisional vital statistics reports for 1941, the latest available. They show that the general death rate (covering all causes of death) was 61 per cent higher for negroes than for white people. The negro stillbirth rate was 89 per cent higher than the white rate, while the negro infant death rate (covering deaths among babies less than one year of age) was 50 per cent higher than the white infant death rate.'

Among the forms of illness listed by the State health officer as having higher death rates among Alabama negroes than among the State's white people were typhoid fever, whooping cough, tuberculosis, malria, syphilis, influenza, pellagra, brain hemorrhage, heart disease, pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, appendicitis, hernia, nephritis (Bright's disease), and all diseases and conditions associated with childbirth.

Weekly Speaking

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

DEC 11 1943

BY ROBERT ROBINSON

Syphilis Versus Education, Economics And Politics

Last week marked the beginning of the syphilis eradication campaign in the State of Alabama. The campaign began in Wilcox County known as the heart of Alabama's Black Belt where 78 per cent of the population are Negroes, and will engulf all the Black Belt and the other counties of Alabama including Lowndes, which is 85 per cent Negro. The campaign is hearlded as the first experiment of its kind in this country. Thus Alabama leads out in attempting to cure by drugs some of the results of years of ignorance, bad nutrition, poverty, oppression and economic and political chains. Of the 26,000 persons in Wilcox County 20,280 are Negroes, 5,720 are whites. According to figures of State Health Officer, Dr. B. F. Austin, syphilis is 602 per cent higher among Negroes than whites, therefore there will be very few whites taking the treatment.

There is nothing wrong with this syphilis eradication campaign. Medically it is scient fically sound but socially in a general sense it is lacking. Lacking are similar campaigns by the state system of education, the system of economic control practiced in the state, and the political system of the state.

In Wilcox Counay there are Camden Academy, Miller's Ferry Training School, Arlington, Prairie, Snow Hill Institute and Canton Bend Schools for Negroes. All of these schools with the exception of Snow Hill were established by the United Presbyterian Mission and not by the State and County. Snow Hill was founded on the Booker T. Washington plan by a Negro. These schools until a few years ago, when the County began to share operation expenses, were supported by the U.P.M., and small tuition fees.

The wealth of Wilcox and the other Counties of the Black Belt is produced mostly from plantation production with Negroes practically doing all the labor. Thus Negroes indirectly are the ones who pay the bulk of the public taxes, yet, it is needless to ask if Negroes in Wilcox County have received 78 per cent of public benefits, in education, health, and recreational facilities. Relatively speaking, Negroes do not vote in Wilcox County and the other Counties in the Black Belt. They hold no public offices and although comprising over two-thirds of the population they are only subjects of a plutocratic ruling class.

The Federal Government made a splendid suggestion to the landlords of the Black Belt in establishment of the Rehabilitation Project at Gee's Bend in Wilcox County. If that project should be followed throughout the Black Belt, the next 50 years would bring a new and more productive Black Belt with 78 per cent of the inhabitants much healthier happier and enlightened.

DEC 11 1943

22-1943

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Austin Says Negro Health Standards Low

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—B. F. Austin, state health officer, disagrees with the contention that Negro health conditions are superior to those of whites.

Just the reverse is true, he declared in an article written for the current issue of the National Negro Health News, a publication of the U. S. Public Health Service.

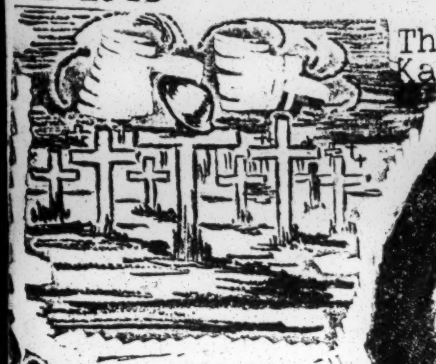
"The cold, sober fact is that the hazards of illness and premature death are much greater among Negroes than among white peoples," he writes. "Just how true this is as far as the Negroes of Alabama are concerned is emphasized by provisional vital statistics reports for 1941, the latest available.

"They show that the general death rate, covered all causes of death, was 61 per cent higher for Negroes than for white people. The Negro stillbirth rate was 89 per cent higher than the white rate, while the Negro infant death rate. . . . was 50 per cent higher than that for whites."

22-1943

D. C.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan



CHARLIE DREW WAS ONLY A YOUNGSTER IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL WHEN THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS DIED IN THE LAST WAR BECAUSE OF LACK OF ADEQUATE BLOOD TRANSFUSION TECHNIQUES.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

THIRTY-NINE YEAR OLD DR. DREW'S WORK IN STANDARDIZING THE PREPARATION OF BLOOD PLASMA, WILL SAVE THE LIVES OF COUNTLESS UNITED NATIONS FIGHTING MEN ON BATTLE FRONTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

FEB 1 3 1943

FEB 1 3 1943

Dr. Charles Richard Drew, M.D., C.M., Med.D.Sc.

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, HOWARD UNIVERSITY, CHIEF SURGEON, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON

RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON THE PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF BLOOD PLASMA. — MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE PLASMA FOR BRITAIN PROJECT, AND DIRECTOR OF THE FIRST RED CROSS BLOOD BANK SET UP FOR THE COLLECTION OF BLOOD AND PLASMA FOR THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES.

RANKED AMONG THE FIRST FIVE HURDLERS IN THE COUNTRY

MISSED THE OLYMPICS BY THE FLIP OF A COIN!!

ALL EASTERN HALFBACK

ALL AMERICA MENTION

OUTSTANDING DOCTOR—FAMOUS ATHLETE

ALONG WITH PAUL ROBESON, NED GOURDIN, RALPH METCALFE, JESSE OWENS, CHARLIE DREW WAS A GREAT COLLEGE ATHLETE— FOUR LETTER MAN AND TRACK CAPTAIN AT BOTH AMHERST AND McGILL. DESPITE HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN MEDICINE, HE RECALLS HIS POST AS COACH AT MORGAN COLLEGE AS "THE BEST JOB I EVER DID!"

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

D.C. 'FILTH' HEALTH THREAT CONGRESS TOLD

APR 4 1943

APR 4 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 1 (ANP)—Declaring that Washington faces the menace of serious epidemics as a result of laxity on the part of officials Congressman Randolph of West Virginia told the House last week that perhaps it would be necessary to rub the noses of the district commissioners in the filth they allow to exist before they realize the danger.

Citing the cases of outhouses on Alabama avenue, S.E., in a fast-growing neighborhood, Mr. Randolph told Congress that one of these privies could not be used because it had not been emptied in four months. More than a Negroes use this place, a cesspool from which ran into a cesspool and drained across the sidewalk where hundreds of defense workers had to pass en route home or to transportation. children in the family suffering from various ailments and diseases, said Mr. Randolph, and physicians who had visited the scene told him that no slums in New York or Philadelphia could touch this particular spot.

The importance to the health of the district and the many army camps nearby was pointed out by the congressman who said there was little wonder epidemics of measles quarantined soldiers in their quarters. He predicted even worse for the district unless the commissioners, who had been appealed to before, took action and remedied the evil situation.

Not only are whites endangered, the congressman pointed out, but poor Negro families, eking out an existence and paying exorbitant rents for inadequate

quarters, were also suffering and likely to suffer even more unless some immediate action is taken.

APR 4 1943

Record Heat Reaches 95 On 16th Day

Washington Post

One Drowned and Five Prostrated; Weather Bureau Sees No Relief

Washington, D. C.

With the heat wave breaking one record yesterday, and scheduled to set another today, Washington [illegible] into its sixteenth day of 90-degree heat when the mercury again hit 95. One drowning and five heat prostrations were reported by police.

Several Government offices closed early due to the stifling heat, among them Internal Revenue, General Accounting, Treasury, Commerce, Board of Economic Warfare, and some war agencies housed in temporary buildings. While District Government offices closed at noon as usual, the District OPA allowed those employes who could be spared to go home early.

Henry Herbert Glass, 15, of 767 South Twenty-third Street, Arlington, Va., was drowned when swimming at "The Cut," a cove of the Potomac River south of the National Airport.

His body was recovered by Charles F. Petellat, an airport guard, and turned over to Harbor Police.

At Emergency Hospital, Robert Howard, 54, Negro, of 2423 Snow's Court Northwest, and Howard Thomas, 57, Negro, of 247 L Street Northeast were treated for heat prostration.

William Gilliam, 32, Negro, of 1600 Meigs Place Northeast, and Jeeremiah Jones, 57, Negro, of 1921 Sixth Street Northwest, were treated for prostration at Freeedmen's Hospital.

Edward Gaddis, 25, Negro, of 232 W Street Northwest, was treated for prostration at Providence Hospital.

Weather Bureau officials held out no hope for a break in the high temperatures today, but said rather than the mercury again was scheduled to go into the 90's.

Some relief was afforded yesterday due t othe fact that the humidity was only 47 per cent.

JUN 27 1943

Penicillin, Rare Drug for Him

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

PVT. CURTISS BROWN

WASHINGTON—(By DOUGLASS HALL)—After saving the lifetime in an illness such as acute tonsilitis and in 25 per cent of the cases there will be a history of injury such as a kick in the shin. It was an oft-met malady in World War I.

Osteomyelitis

Osteomyelitis is a technical name for inflammation of the bone, a formation of pus immediately beneath the skin which hurts and which, as a rule, has to be surgically opened.

Officials Hopeful

It is frequently preceded by

Hospital authorities said:

"As a result of his swimming under water for some length of

taking good care of me here. My parents are not living."

He does not even know the name of the soldier he saved "I were successful.

just saw him go down and went after him. I don't feel much like talking." He could speak in only a whisper.

A check with the public relations office at Camp Pickett led to identification of the soldier who was saved as Pvt. Frank Clay of Camp Pickett.

in an effort to save the life of a soldier who was drowning at Camp Pickett, Va., Pvt. Curtis of another Brown is fighting for his own life at the Walter Reed Hospital here, developed where the new drug discovery, "Penicillin," is being used to treat him worse until for osteomyelitis. "Penicillin" is being used to restore the patient to health. His

"I just saw a boy drowning and jumped in the water and saved

did quite a

in Shreveport, La.

"I feel all right and they are

Shutting Off Water for Unpaid Bills Called Menace to Health

Post
Washington, D. C.

WATER, from Page 1.

shut off water to the Health Department immediately because of the insanitary conditions which are thereby created.

The Water Department's action highlights the first paragraphs of a report made by Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren to the Commissioners last spring and released to the press by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In his report Warren said:

"In general the affairs of the Water Registrar are far from satisfactory. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost as a result of the policy of holding only the occupants of premises (not owners) responsible for payment of water bills; delayed billings; charging of improper rates; cancelations and adjustments of accounts receivable, and failure to bill all accounts which should have been billed."

The Water Department claims that in this case the bills were sent to John O. Allen of 1419 F st. nw., property agent. Allen said the owner of the property, Mrs. Mary D. Meehan of 6707 Sixth st. nw., had only recently acquired the houses at 2520 and 2518 F st. nw. by inheritance and maintained that the tenants' month-to-month contract made them liable for the bill.

Allen said the property was in no state to be rented and wasn't worth repairing, much less paying a $120 water bill on. The houses have been referred to the Board for the Condemnation of Insanitary Dwellings, but the Health Department has not seen the buildings yet and any action will be delayed about two months in any case.

Meanwhile the insanitary conditions created by lack of water continue.

Mrs. Helen Duey Hoffman of the Washington Housing Association yesterday told The Post that the whole situation highlighted the lack of decent housing here for Negro families of low income. The owner of this property, according to the agent, really doesn't want to rent the property, realizing it is unfit for habitation in any case, but the tenants claim they have no place to go.

"It is one thing," Mrs. Hoffman declared, "to try to get the Water Department on a current paying basis, but it is obviously unfair to suddenly crack down on a low income family and attempt to have them make up for bills of long-standing which were not presented at the time they were due."

The Housin Association also disclosed that some landlords, resentful of the rent freezes here, have been contriving to use water rent charges as a way of increasing the rent they receive.

One tenant in a slum area has been paying $2 a month extra on her rent as a "water tax." Believing she had paid for more water than she was receiving, the tenant went to the Water Department, who found that no money had been received as water rent for her address. In order to receive more rent in violation of the District rent control law a number of landlords have been charging far more than is due as water tax, and pocketing the excess, Mrs. Hoffman said. District officials advise persons confronted with this situation to go to the Rent Control Office.

Complaints of excess water rent charges following the turmoil within the Water Department are not confined to residents of slum properties.

One District resident whose water bill has more than tripled in three years has paid his last bill only under protest and has forwarded his complaint to the Senate and House District Committees.

When he asked for an explanatio nof why his bill of $8.75 was increased this year to $26.74 he was told that he had formerly not been billed enough and the water department was "just catching up on arears of previous years."

This year this resident's meter was read. In previous years the grass had grown up about it to such an extent that it looked as if it had not been read. This complainant told The Post that he believed that while his meter was read this year, his bill was set by guesswork at other times, making the increase for arrears just a matter of guesswork also.

Social Problem

Post
Washington, D. C.

Death of Two Babies in Cold Stirs Better Housing Demands

Deaths of two Negro babies, two months and 14 months old—seen as victims of inadequate care, slum housing and community neglect—brought a new investigation of housing conditions by the police and comments from the Washington Housing Association yesterday. Two white men had died of exposure earlier in the day.

"This is just one of the tragedies we have been forecasting," said Mrs. Helen Dewey Hoffman, secretary of the association. "There will be many cases of this sort unless something is done immediately about housing conditions in the Capital."

Edward Brinston Copeland, 14 months old, was found unconscious in his home at 1124 Congress Court ne., by two scout car officers of the Ninth Precinct who summoned an ambulance from Casualty Hospital immediately. The baby was pronounced dead on arrival of the doctor and a certificate of death by pneumonia was issued several hours later by Coroner Magruder MacDonald.

Pvts. Thomas Howie and [illegible]. B. Southard, the officers from No. 9, said when they arrived at the home they found barely enough fuel on hand to heat the stove in the "paper-thin" house. Howie said he went to a coal dealer nearby to buy 100 pounds of coal for the family and the dealer donated that amount.

Because the father of the family is a construction laborer earning regular [illegible], the fact that the house was stone cold called for an investigation and officers from the Women's Bureau were called in on the case.

Capt. Rhoda Milliken of the Women's Bureau said a private welfare agency ha[illegible] help the family, the difficulty lay in finding a decent home for them. She said they had enough money for rent but were unable to get better housing because the family had lived in Washington before 1941 and the father was not employed in an essential industry.

The other child was William N. Brooks, two-months-old, who was found unconscious in his home at 1009 4th st. sw. An ambulance from Casualty Hospital responded and he was pronounced dead by Dr. J. T. Shuman of the staff. Coroner MacDonald later issued a certificate giving malnutrition and exposure as causes of the child's death and Detective Sergt. Richard Perry of the homicide squad, who investigated, said "I could practically see through the walls of the house. There were large open cracks around the windows."

Mrs. Hoffman elaborated upon her statement by pointing out that War Housing Center has not been adequately supplied to take care of Negroes. Both the National Capital Housing Authority and local builders are trying to build houses as rapidly as possible for them, she said, but the houses will be ready for at least another six months to a year.

In the last five years hundreds of Negroes have been turned out of their homes which were torn down to make room for Federal buildings and apartment houses, she said, and the situation is growing worse.

22-1943

Florida

Pilot Club Wins Iva Klein Cup for Negro Health Work

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
February 14, 1943

Classes in health education and pre-natal care are carried on by club members and since the beginning of the war, a first aid station has been equipped by the club also.

By LORNA CARROLL

Thrice winner and now permanent owner of the Iva Klein cup, international award for outstanding achievement in contributing to life and health, the Pilot club of St. Petersburg points with just pride to the negro health clinic at 1346 Twenty-second street south as its major project.

This clinic adopted four years ago by the club as its most important work lists the following numbers of visits from the city's negro population during 1942: Maternity, 1,377; infant and preschool, 1,108; tuberculosis, 121; venereal diseases, 21,118. This makes a total number of clinic visits during 1942 of 23,724.

During the period from 1939 to 1940 regular clinics were impossible due to limited space and lack of facilities and funds. However, 625 maternity cases were treated. Money was not appropriated until October, 1941.

In order to appreciate what a big undertaking the clinic has been and also what it has meant to the community, one must view what has been accomplished during its first four years.

The first year the site, building, plans, arrangements for labor and other necessary details were completed. The second year actual construction was started. The building was completed in June 1940, at a cost of $1,560. It was opened formally to the public July 10, 1940, and presented to the Pinellas county health department.

By the beginning of the third year the clinic was well established, but there was definite need for more equipment. In the fall two oil heating units were installed.

The county health department had a few antiquated fixtures in the dental room and employed a white dentist on a part time basis who used his own hand tools. This, however, was not a satisfactory arrangement. The clinic served many indigent patients, both adults and children, and more modern dental equipment was needed. The Pilot club presented the clinic with a chair, unit, cabinet, sterilizer and operating light, and a complete set of new hand instruments. Two Pilots, who were dental hygienists, volunteered their services to give complete prophylaxis treatment to school children and maternity cases.

The original clinic building consisted of a waiting room, treatment and examining room, dental clinic, interviewing room, two toilet rooms and two dressing rooms. Classes in hygiene and care of the sick were held in the waiting room at certain periods of the day.

By this time interest in health education had increased to such an extent that this room no longer was adequate to handle these classes. The club then decided to build an addition to the clinic to be used as a class room for courses already scheduled; also classes for midwives, mothers, child care and now Red Cross first aid and Red Cross home nursing.

This addition consisted of a room 20x20 feet with walls and ceiling of highly varnished knotty pine, three entrances and nine windows. Plans were drawn by Herbert Counihan, former instructor of carpentry at the local Vocational school, whose efforts also secured services of members of the Carpenters' union, Electricians' union and Painters' union. County school board maintainance department sanded and finished the floor. The Pilot club then furnished necessary equipment.

Before the addition to the clinic was finished war was declared. First aid stations were established throughout the city, but no provision was made for the negro section. The club then secured a room in the Jordan park housing project, the government negro housing facility across the street from the clinic. Here a first aid station was established equipped by the club.

The clinic, however, continues to be the club's major interest. Built with considerable qualms by club members who wondered whether it would be met with enthusiasm by the negro people, it has more than surpassed the greatest hopes. Here come the sick, the expectant mothers, those in need of dental attention, and those seeking education in healthful living. They have been faithful to a remarkable extent in adhering to and attending classes. In six months alone 90 patients were discharged as cured after treatment for venereal disease.

Up until the time the clinic was opened, negro people were allotted one day a week at a white clinic down town, but attendance was very poor.

While actual medical work is done by reputable doctors and nurses, club members assist in registrations and in detail work such as filing out applications for serologic tests and cases referred by the selective service board for the Florida state board of health.

Sponsored by the Pilot club, the negro health clinic at 1346 Twenty-second street south, is now nearing its fifth year of work for negroes of the city.

Disease War Negro Group Will Discuss

A representative group of the negro race in Jacksonville will meet in the Council chamber of the City Hall at 3 P. M. Friday to discuss the high incidence of venereal diseases among negroes of the armed forces stationed in this area and among civilian population in general.

The meeting was called through the office of P. M. Ulsch, commissioner of health and sanitation.

Approximately 30 letters were sent to negro doctors, educators, ministers and business leaders inviting them to attend the meeting.

The letters point out that "it is

Club officers are Viola E. Queen, president; Florence Slick-Maymter, first vice president; Gertrude Rutan, second vice president; Margaret Barnes, recording secretary; Evelyn Arnold, corresponding secretary, Katherine Boyle, terasurer.

Other members are Mary Lou Baker, Mary Bess, Charlotte R. Brown, Nelle Carney, Natalie Ermatinger, Dorothy Evans, Mary E. Garland, Frances Gunn, Mada-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

hoped that out of this meeting may grow a concered effort aimed at improving conditions. Representatives of the Army and Navy will be present to present the picture and Commissioner P. M. Ulsch and Mayor John T. Alsop will be present to help give impetus to the movement."

Those receiving the letters have been asked to attend the meeting and "it is hoped that you will feel free to express any ideas that may occur to you which will contribute to the success of the effort."

Dr. W. W. Rogers, city health officer, also will attend the meeting.

St. Petersburg Times
August 12, 1943

Blind Negro Is Returned From Johns Hopkins

Arnet James, blind negro, who was admitted to Johns Hopkins hospital for an examination and possible eye operation, returned last night. The hospital rejected the case as being beyond operative restoration of sight.

The case gained city-wide prominence when a Times reporter learned that Dr. Orville Nelson gave the negro free examination and recommended the case to Johns Hopkins. The Times ran a short article stating the negro had been a city employe for 18 years before going blind and immediately, voluntary contributions began pouring in from city employes, negro churches and residents who "just wanted to help."

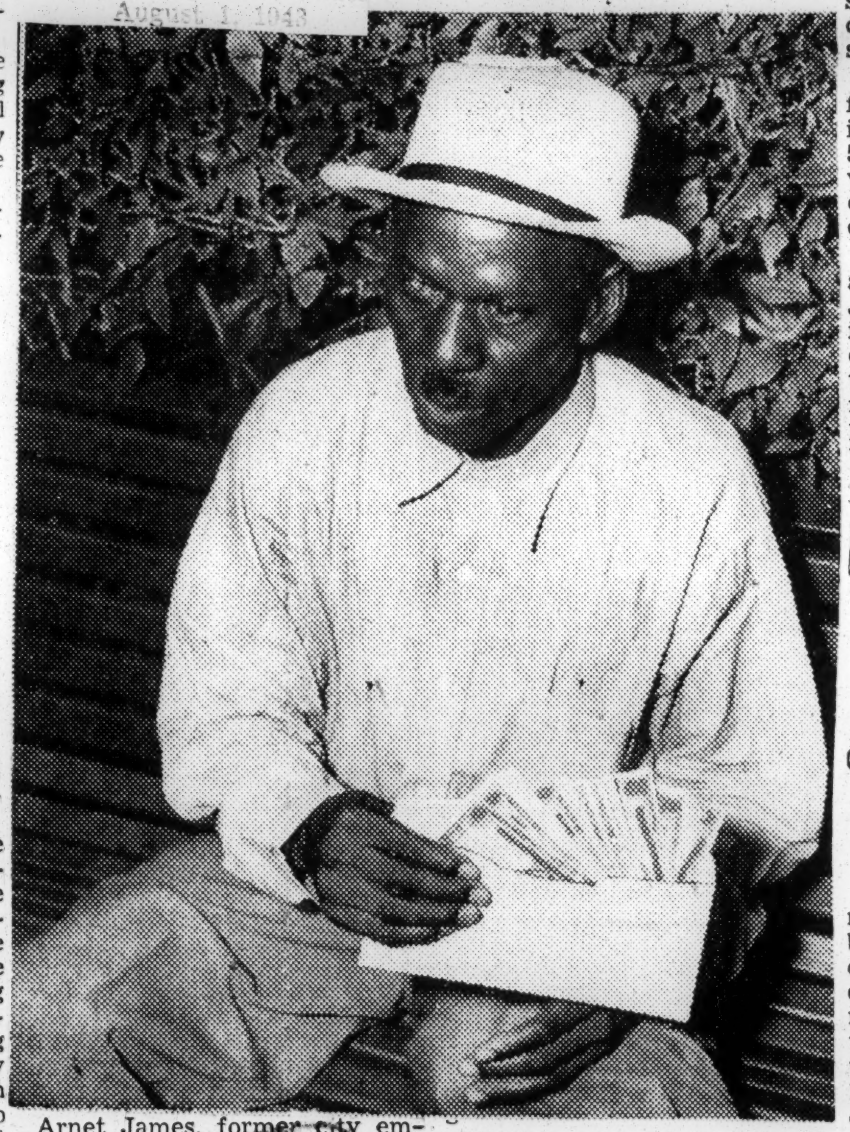
Ray Price, a city employe, who received the donations, reported a total of more than $200 in the fund when the negro was placed on a train for Baltimore last Thursday.

First words of the blind negro when he arrived in town last night were, "Dr. Nelson is a better eye doctor than they have up there. The Lord means me to see again" and it seems such devout faith must be rewarded.

Hope is not entirely given up however, Dr. Nelson was informed that the hospital will give him reports of their examinations. After that, Arnet's hope hangs in the balance. Price said the entire amount of the contributed money will be spent for the negro in whatever manner it might help him regain partial vision. The negro, at least, is supremely confident.

Trip to Johns Hopkins Near for Blind Negro

St. Petersburg Fla. Times
August 1, 1943



Arnet James, former city employe, is shown fondly holding $88 which goes to the fund for sending him to Johns Hopkins hospital for a delicate eye operation. Only actual travel and living expenses are needed and $120 is required to meet these costs for a period of 15 days. Surgery and medical necessities will be furnished free by the hospital.

Arnet, a laborer in the public works department since 1922, suffered a gradual loss of eyesight until, in 1940, he was blind. He has been examined and treated free by nearly every eye specialist in this area and was described as a hopeless case. He has been receiving assistance from the state welfare for his subsistence. However, Dr. Orville Nelson heard of the case because of Arnet's unshakable faith and hope that he may again see. Nelson gave the negro an extensive examination and recommended the case to Johns Hopkins. Upon his recommendation, the hospital agreed to accept the case.

Efforts were made to raise the money and Ray Price, city employe, has been receiving voluntary contributions to a fund which is expected to pass the goal of $120 this week-end. The case has attracted widespread interest since the story first appeared in The Times Friday morning. Many persons have sent in donations. Reservations are made for the negro to leave on the Silver Meteor Wednesday

Fund for Blind Negro's Hospital Trip Tops $200

Arnet James, former city employe who has been blind four years, will leave for Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore today to undergo examination and possible treatment—thanks to the donations of money by St. Petersburg people.

The negro was advised recently that only Johns Hopkins doctors could help him. He had visited eye specialists in this area without success for several years.

However, lacking funds, any visit to the famous Baltimore hospital seemed far off until Ray Price, a city employe, started a fund to see that James made the trip.

Since last Friday, when the first notice of Price's fund-raising appeared in The Times, $201.53 has been contributed by city workers, negro churches and other interested persons in the city.

Price said yesterday this amount assures James a trip to Johns Hopkins, complete examinations, 30-day treatment if necessary and special glasses, if doctors recommend them. Surgical fees will be waived by the hospital inasmuch as James will be treated as a charity case.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
July 29, 1943

Negro Civilian Health Group Makes Report

Committee Urges Broadening of Venereal Disease Control Methods.

The negro civilian health committee, appointed several weeks ago by a large group of white and colored negro leaders, to make a study of venereal disease control among negroes as a means of helping in the war effort, made its report yesterday to Mayor John Alsop and Dr. W. W. Rogers, city health officer.

The committee is headed by Ernest W. King, dean of Edward Waters College. This committee, Dean King told Mayor Alsop, held several meetings and made an exhaustive study of the problem.

The committee suggested that the methods of venereal disease control now used by both civil and military authorities be broadened. The committee pointed out that with the abolition of the "red light" district in Jacksonville, the tracing of infected persons is almost impossible.

"The theory is advanced and reasonably accepted," the committee reported, "that venereal disease is largely spread by 'teen age' girls, rather than professionals as was the case when certain restricted districts existed.

"There is definite evidence that additional steps must be taken at once to curb the spread of the disease, thus protecting the men in the armed forces as well as our civilian population."

As a means of educating members of the negro race in the problem of venereal disease, the committee proposed the use of movies on the subject in negro churches, the taking of sample blood tests at church services, distribution of literature on the subject, special speaker's bureau, special courses of lectures arranged for all ministers and church leaders, and lectures to soldiers by civilian groups.

The committee was instructed to meet with Dr. Rogers and discuss plans to immediately put its findings into practice.

The meeting that was held when this committee was appointed was attended by representatives of the medical departments of Camp Blanding the Naval Air Station, white and negro physicians and many educators of both races.

The substantial decrease in venereal disease cases at Camp Blanding was held up as an example of what can be accomplished by the right approach to the question. The venereal disease rate at Camp Blanding has been reduced by more than 400 per cent within the past year. The rate at the Naval Air Station is far below the National average of 38 persons per thousand.

Tampa Times
August 1943

Negro Assistant Is Appointed in Venereal Work

The Tampa Social Protection committee yesterday reported employment of Sara Ferrell as Negro assistant to Mrs. Margaret Ansley, director, and called on white persons as well as Negroes to support her and the committee in venereal disease work among Negroes.

She is the widow of the Rev. Andrew Ferrell, for many years a religious leader in Tampa, and will give her attention largely to eductaional work bearing on venereal disease.

Salaries of Mrs. Ansley and Sara Ferrell are paid by the city.

H. Wayne Bevis, chairman of the committee, said the city in its venereal campaign is tracing a considerable percentage of cases to Negro servants of white families, and that some opposition is being put up by these families to their servants being held for treatment.

"Some good citizens who do not understand the job that has to be done have brought pressure on the city police department and even on court officials seeking the release of servants held by the city for treatment or under arrest for violation of prostitution laws," Bevis said.

"We hope we will have no more of it."

Employers of servants who are taking treatment from the city clinic or from any other source for venereal disease should insist that treatments be kept up for the protection of their families as well as for the welfare of the servants, Bevis said.

22-1943

Florida

Fla. Survey Shows Lack Of Race Health Schooling

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

MIAMI, Fla. — A general lack of health education and facilities accessible to Negroes of Florida is the main factor in the high percentage of venereal disease infection and the rejection of more than 200 out of every thousand Negro draftees because of health defects, it was disclosed this week.

A report submitted to Governor Holland last month by health officials revealed the existence of an acute health problem and stressed the need for extensive health education and service. It was also disclosed that prostitution was a contributing factor to widespread venereal disease infection.

Failure on the part of the state, county and city health departments to provide health education and treatment for Negroes in accordance with the need and on a basis coherent with that provided for whites was disclosed as the principal reason for the condition.

Several million dollars are expended from state tax funds each year for public health service among whites, while Negroes have been denied access to the state's general health program.

In the public school system, the state has failed to provide needed doctors, dentists and nurses services for Negroes as it does for whites.

Reports of racketeering in the issuance of health certificates to restaurant, cafe, hotel and domestic workers, barbers and beauty culturists have been frequent among Negroes. Some report that payoffs, for health certificates range from one to five dollars, most of which are issued without examination.

The reported high rate of prostitution among Negroes is credited to the lack of supervised recreation for Negroes in the armed forces, stationed in the state, the lack of proper parental control and violation of laws affecting the sale of intoxicants in minors. Young Negro girls of the [illegible] age are allowed to roam from [illegible] to [illegible] without any curfew control.

Having been denied access to public health education and adequate health facilities, they become chronic carriers of venereal diseases and in many instances carry some germs into their places of employ.

Efforts will be made to combat the malady through cooperative suggestion of the Florida Negro Medical Association and the State Department of Health. Negroes who are authoritatively familiar with the Negro side of the problem will be placed in supervisory positions under state department direction.

"Quacks and "sure-cure" druggists have been another "fly" in the venereal disease spread. This practice will also be combatted provided state and city consideration will aarue to Negroes in the suggested public health program.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Will the War End Syphilis and Gonorrhea?

(AN EDITORIAL)

These Venereal Disease Twins that Cripple and Destroy Thousands Are Nourished by Red-light Districts; Three Views on What to Do About Prostitution; Our View Is for the Soldier to Marry Before He Goes to Camp.

War is hell, as Sherman said, but every great United States war has brought us certain definite benefits.

For example, the Civil War was responsible for the abolition of slavery. The first World War made it possible for the first time for one million colored people to leave the South.

The United States Public Health Service is in the midst of its annual drive against venereal diseases—against gonorrhea and syphilis, those twin pestilences that needlessly cripple and destroy thousands of Americans every year.

What a desirable boon it would be if out of World War II would come a United States virtually clean of these V.D. (venereal disease) twins.

* * * * *

This Is V.D. Week

"Find and treat every case of syphilis," is the government's advice to draft boards, doctors, hospitals, clinics and employers.

U.S. Surgeon General Thomas J. Parran estimates that 3,000,000 persons have syphilis today and 10,000,000 have gonorrhea.

During the last war, V.D. hit more soldiers, 157,000 more, than enemy bullets.

Every time the army calls up a million men, it rejects 60,000 of them for V.D.

An army must be tough and well to beat Germans and Japs. Back at home civilians must be vigorous and healthy, too, because armies are raised from civilians.

It can well happen that the nations with the lowest V.D. rates will win this war.

* * * * *

Syphilis the Destroyer

Syphilis is the destroyer twin.

It doesn't kill directly. It "beats around the bush."

One out of ten insanity cases can be traced to it. Some 40,000 die a year of syphilitic hearts, 60,000 babies inherit the disease from mothers, and 24,000 more are stillborn because the mother wasn't free of disease.

Gonorrhea the Crippler

Gonorrhea is the crippler twin.

Ignored, it can lead to sterility, rheumatism, and arthritis, to inflammation of the lining of the stomach and the brain.

Syphilis and gonorrhea cause 17 per cent of all United States cases of blindness.

* * * * *

Why Our V.D. Rate Is Higher

The V.D. rate among colored people in the Southern States is higher than among whites because the poor are slow to see their doctors, haven't the money for extended treatments, and are ill informed in regarding V.D. as no worse than a cold or common measles.

Not only the ignorant and the poor have such views.

Just a few weeks ago a professor of medicine prefaced his remarks to his class of young people at Howard University with a smart-aleck remark about gonorrhea.

Take a Look at Your Doctors

Take a look at your town. Look at the physicians in it to see how serious they are about V.D.

Are they pushing the local health department to make free clinics available in every section?

Are they preaching the year-round sermon that V.D. is the crippler and the destroyer which must be defeated along with the Nazis and the Japs?

Are they educating old and young to the fact that gonorrhea can be cleaned up in ten days with sulfathiazole; and that cure of syphilis takes a year but is worth it?

Are they taking the lead in educating the community that we can't conquer V.D. by ignoring it, by hush-hushing the facts and by assuming the attitude that syphilis and gonorrhea are words too nasty for polite society?

* * * * *

Hush, Hush!

Several weeks ago in New York, one of the nation's most prominent physicians stood up to read to a national audience a statement on the nation's health needs. He did not mention the V.D. twins that every year kill more Americans than automobiles.

* * * * *

The Army and V.D.

Let's get back to the army and V.D. Statistics show that we enlisted a million men certified to be free of syphilis and gonorrhea, and in no time at all 48 out of every 1,000 men were infected.

Prostitution must be suppressed. Cities and towns their own bawdy houses, trailers, hotels here prostitution flourishes.

May Act passed July, 1941, prostitution offense in areas designated by the military commanders.

This means that the army can clean up any town people themselves cannot or will not do so. we like the U.S. Public Health's attitude.

As for us, we blow out the red lights, for no woman is by choice. Young women do not plan set out to do other things, they were failed. Closing up a bawdy house may elimination of disease carriers, but the or rehabilitation of these women.

Our View—Give the Soldier a Wife

g more needs be said. Young men torn and sent into the army will make better ck home is the steadying influence of a o expects him to keep clean.

By prostitutes. Transmission other than by sexual contact is most unlikely. This brings us to the question of what shall be done about prostitutes and the red-light areas within commuting distance of army camps.

View 1—Give Soldiers Prophylactics

There are at least two well-defined views. One of them says soldiers are going to take their fun where they find it because they do not know how long they will be alive to have any fun. So fighting men should be provided with prophylactic devices beforehand as a part of standard equipment. There should be heavy penalties for failure to use them.

View 2—Close the Red-light Districts

View No. 2 is expressed by the United States Public Health Service. It says prostitution should not be segregated into licensed areas with official inspection and examination of inmates.

So-called controlled houses of prostitution, it says, did not work in France nor in Haiti.

There ought be no difference of opinion on this; soldier marriages are not only best for the country's birth rate, but for young people themselves.

One of the chief weapons with which to combat V.D. is early marriage.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
March 24, 1942

Wartime Program for Children

A BROAD national program to promote the safety and well-being of children while the nation is at war is under way as a result of the three-day sessions of the children's bureau's commission on children in wartime, which met in Washington last week. The announcement was made by Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau, who declared that responsibility for the continuing work of the commission is now in the hands of Leonard Mayo of Cleveland, whom the commission elected as its permanent chairman.

Mr. Mayo is dean of the school of applied social sciences of Western Reserve university, and president of the Child Welfare League of America. Supporting him is an executive committee of thirteen outstanding Americans. They are: Edith Abbott of Chicago, dean of the school of social service administration of the University of Chicago; Fred L. Adair, M. D., of Chicago, professor of obstetrics and gynecology of the University of Chicago; Mildred Arnold of Indianapolis, Ind., director of the children's division of the state department of public welfare; M. O. Bousfield, M. D., of Chicago, director for Negro health of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Robin C. Buerki, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., dean of the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania; Charlotte Carr of Chicago, Ill., head resident of Hull House; Horton Casparis, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., professor of pediatrics of Vanderbilt university school of medicine; Grace L. Coyle of Cleveland, Ohio, professor of group work of the school of applied social sciences, Western Reserve university; Henry F. Helmholz, M. D., of Rochester, Minn., on the staff of Mayo clinic and professor of pediatrics at the University of Minnesota graduate school of medicine; Ellen C. Potter, M. D., of Trenton, N. J., director of medicine of the state department of institutions and agencies; George S. Stevenson, M. D., of New York city, medical director of the national committee for mental hygiene; Katharine Tucker of Philadelphia, Pa., director of the department of nursing education, school of education, University of Pennsylvania; and Herbert D. Williams of Warwick, N. Y., superintendent of the New York State Training School for Boys.

At its final session the commission adopted three resolutions and a report which included a charter for children in wartime and a program of action to meet the wartime needs for children in the United States. This program of action was grouped under the objectives of (1) guarding children from injury in danger zones; (2) protecting them from neglect, exploitation, and undue strain in defense areas; (3) strengthening the home life of children whose parents are mobilized for war production; (4) conserving, equipping, and freeing children of every race and creed to take their part in democracy.

Important among the recommendations of the commission was a resolution on the need for increasing federal appropriations for health and welfare services for maternity patients and children in defense areas and for programs of day care of children of working mothers in such areas. The resolution says in parts: "It is recommended that Title V of the social security act be amended to authorize for the period of the war and for six months thereafter substantial increase in appropriations for grants to states for maternal and child-health services and for child-welfare services and for the children's bureau to enable it to co-operate fully with the state agencies and to supplement their work under emergency conditions."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

15 CCC CAMPS MAY BE USED TO INTERN PROSTITUTES; SEEK TO CONTROL VENERAL DISEASES

Women to Be Treated, Cured and Trained in Vocational Courses to Make Decent Living

ARMY MAY TAKE CHARGE OF MOVE

MIAMI.—(ANP—Information revealed by U. S. Public Health officials in a conference here last week disclosed plans for turning over 15 CCC camp sites to the army after Aug. 15. These will be used as concentration camps for diseased prostitutes presumably after they have been apprehended through infecting soldiers. The women thus interned will be treated, cured and given a course in vocational training against the day of their release when it is hoped they may engage in making a decent livelihood.

Representatives of the U. S. Public Health service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the state judiciary who attended the conference, dwelt especially upon the high venereal rate in Dade county and Florida, said to be highest in the country for both races. It was reported that the rate is rising higher in many cities with military establishments and the army wants action in the matter.

Col. Gilbert Osincup of the U. S. Public Health service was authority for the plan to establish concentration camps for diseased women. No report was given out as to whether the camps would be segregated as to race nor did he indicate whether all 15 would be in Florida. It is presumed the camps will be scattered throughout those states which are most afflicted with the disease and which have the largest number of army camps. This would mean that most of them will be concentrated in the south.

Special Agent R. G. Danner of the FBI told the group that either the law had to be enforced in the area or the May act would be invoked and the army move in to do the cleaning up.

Some idea of the situation in Florida may be gained in the vicinity of the migratory camps down in the Everglades. There the representative of the U. S. Sugar corporation which employs normally 900 men in the sugar cane industry, a number which increases to 15,000 during harvest time, told an ANP representative that the area was infested by the worst "juke women" in the country. He said that hundreds of clean young colored boys came to the area, which is outside West Palm Beach and near Lake Okeechobee to work. They were examined when they came in and found free of disease but in less than a month, many of them were victims despite the course of education and clinical treatment to which the company subjected them.

There the habit of bean and other crop growers paying a slightly higher wage rate and luring the men away from the sugar company, by paying off every night and permitting all sorts of loose activity near their farms, was blamed for the moral situation. The police authorities are said to look the other way at prostitution and other vice in the Glade area, some suggesting they were interested financially.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

VENEREAL DISEASE AND THE NEGRO

AND SPEAKING OF HEALTH, we are reminded of some alarming statistics from the State of Florida, which appeared in The Age last week. In announcing a fight on prostitution, the State Public Health Committee reported that for the first 100,000 selectees called from Florida, 468 out of every 10,000 white men had syphillis and among Negroes the ration was 4,018 to 10,000—nearly ten times as high.

This large percentage of Negro service men infected is due not so much to the greater susceptibility of the Negro to this disease as to ignorance, and the failure to get proper medical treatment as soon as the disease is discovered. In recent years the medical profession has made rapid strides in the treatment of all kinds of venereal diseases, effecting positive cures in much shorter time and at much less expense than was thought possible during the last war.

In New York City, the Department of Health is conducting a campaign against venereal diseases and will give free treatments to any residents unable to pay for them.

One of the results of war has always been a big increase in venereal diseases, and in the last war we recall a report that so many French women were diseased and infecting the soldiers that a large number were quarantined and some, considered incurable, were executed in the interest of public safety.

With the improvement in the treatment of this disease, we don't think so drastic a step will be necessary at this time. Nevertheless, we think it wise for the government to compel all such infected persons to take treatments, and if necessary remain under quarantine until they are cured.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Army Finds High Rate In Venereal Diseases

JUN 5 1943

WASHINGTON — (AP)— Congress learned Monday that in the examination of men, aged 21 through 35, for the armed services 47.7 of each 1,000 were found to have syphilis, and that the prevalence among Negroes in one Southern state ran to 405.9 in each 1,000.

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general, said rejections ran to 46,000 in each 1,000,000 men on account of syphilis and 15,000 of each 1,000,000, due to gonorrhea infection. If this ratio held through the examination of 10,000,000 men, there would be over 610,000 rejections due to venereal diseases.

The Health Service gave the committee the figures on the rate of syphilis per 1,000 males, 21 to 35 years old, as follows:

White—Florida, 53.3; Tennessee, 39.4; Georgia, 39; Louisiana, 37.9; Mississippi, 35.2; Virginia, 31.0; Arkansas, 30; Alabama, 28.2.

Negro—Florida, 405.9; Georgia, 327.6; Mississippi, 321.6; Arkansas, 314.3; Tennessee, 277.8; Louisiana, 272; Virginia, 245.9; North Carolina, 237.4; Alabama, 227.1; West Virginia, 211.7; New York, 197.3; Connecticut, 207.1; Massachusetts, 115.8; Rhode Island, 91.8. (Number tested insufficient for rate adjustment—Maine and New Hampshire.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Statistics on Syphilis

JUN 12 1943

Following numerous scare-statements about the incidence of syphilis in this and other communities, it is interesting to read the actual statistics as to the prevalence of the disease in southern states. That the proportion of infected persons in the white population is comparatively low is source of gratification, although the high infection rate among Negroes is both deplorable and dangerous to both races.

Dr. W. G. Smillie, of Cornell University Medical Center, in a report published in the American Medical Association Journal, bases his findings on results of serologic blood tests from the first two million men called up for selective Army service in 1940 to 1942.

These records show in Georgia, only 3.9 per cent of white men infected, with 32.8 per cent of Negroes having the disease. Florida is the only southern state with a worse record, the tests there showing 5.3 per cent infection among whites and 40.6 per cent among Negroes.

Figures for the nation as a whole show, among the 18 and 19-year-old registrants, the ratio of syphilis infected among whites is only one fifth of one per cent, while among Negroes of the same age it is 11.2 per cent.

That syphilis is a disease of ignorance and poverty is shown by the further statement that, for the white race, it is almost entirely limited to lower classes of society. Among whites, says Dr. Smillie, it has become a disease of the ignorant, the careless, the criminal and the social outcast.

JUN 12 1943

As for the Negro, history all over the world has revealed the colored races as peculiarly susceptible to the disease. Though it has usually been introduced by the exploring, pioneer whites, native populations everywhere have succumbed with tragic rapidity to the disease.

The lesson to be found in Dr. Smillie's report is the old lesson that the basic cure for any social problem rests in education, in better living conditions and in the enforcement of regulations for public protection against those classes of society most apt to disobey.

JUN 15 1943

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Social Disease Rate Runs High For Selectees

JUN 15 1943

WASHINGTON, June 14.—(AP)—Congress learned today that in the examination of men, aged 21 through 35, for the armed services 47.7 of each 1,000 were found to have syphilis, and that the prevalence among Negroes in one southern state ran to 405.9 in each 1,000.

The figures, based on a study of the first 2,000,000 selectees examined in 44 states, were given to the House Appropriations Committee by the Public Health Service.

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general, said rejections ran to 46,000 in each 1,000,000 men because of syphilis and 15,000 of each 1,000,000, due to gonorrhea infection. If this ratio held through the examination of 10,000,000 men there would be over 610,000 rejections due to venereal diseases.

Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, of the Health Service, gave the committee the figures on the rate of syphilis per 1,000 males, 21 to 35 years old, as follows:

White—Florida, 53.3; South Carolina, 48.8; West Virginia, 46.9; Tennessee, 39.4; Georgia, 39; Louisiana, 37.9; Mississippi, 35.2; Virginia, 31.0; Arkansas, 30; North Carolina, 28.5; Maryland, 28.4; Alabama, 28.2; Maine, 26.9; New York, 14.7; Rhode Island, 9.6; Connecticut, 9; Massachusetts, 9; New Hampshire, 6.6.

Negro—Florida, 405.9; Georgia, 327.6; Maryland, 324.6; Mississippi, 321.6; Arkansas, 314.3; South Carolina, 296.3; Tennessee, 277.8; Louisiana, 272; Virginia, 245.9; North Carolina, 237.4; Alabama, 227.1; West Virginia, 211.7; New York, 197.3; Connecticut, 207.1; Massachusetts, 115.8; Rhode Island, 91.8. (Number tested insufficient for rate adjustment—Maine and New Hampshire.

JUN 12 1943

General

JUN 7 1943

PM
New York, N. Y.

By Albert Deutsch:

Social Disease

Syphilis Transcends Racial Lines

Prof. Wilson G. Smillie of Cornell University Medical School performs a public service when he calls attention, in the American Medical Assn. *Journal*, to the draft figures showing that syphilis is at least 10 times more prevalent in Negro men than in whites.

Less fortunate is the failure of Dr. Smillie to make clear *why* syphilis is so much higher among Negroes. He unintentionally allows the reader to draw the inference that the Negro himself is to blame for his plight. His article, appearing in America's leading medical journal, will undoubtedly be used as ammunition by promoters of race prejudice.

Dr. Parran Differs

Smillie says flatly that the economic factor plays no part in syphilis. He suggests that the problem is mainly one of racial differences. Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service, who has done more to combat venereal disease than any other individual of our time, disagrees.

"The Negro is not to blame because his syphilis rate is higher than that of the white," says Parran. "He was free of it when our ancestors brought him from Africa. . .

"It has been argued that greater sexual promiscuity accounts for the increased prevalence of syphilis among the Negro. Even if this were true, and it is certainly not the whole truth, whose fault is it? Promiscuity occurs among the Negro race as it does among the white in groups and communities of the underprivileged. It is the smug citizen, satisfied with the status quo, who is to blame for the children, Negro or white, without moral standards, brought up in slums, without decent education, wholesome play, or useful work, without ambition because without hope."

Unholy Alliance

Syphilis, poverty and ignorance are allied in an unholy Axis. Here are some reasons for the greater rate among Negroes:

¶ Most Negroes are on the lowest economic level, where syphilis is also highest among whites. The disease is far less prevalent among middle-class Negroes than among the poor.

¶ Three-fourths of the Negroes in the U. S. A. dwell in the Southern states, where the white venereal rate is also much higher than in the North.

¶ Many Negroes in the North have recently migrated from the South, the biggest reservoir of infection.

¶ Health facilities and education are generally less accessible to Negroes than whites.

Syphilis is preventable. We have the means of preventing it. We can wipe it out among Negroes and whites alike. It is not a racial but a social and medical problem.

"Despite the alliance of syphilis and poverty," says Dr. H. H. Hazen in his *Syphilis and the Negro* (U. S. Public Health Service, 1942), "syphilis has receded wherever the people have been informed of the methods of prevention, detection and cure, and, meanwhile, provided with facilities for obtaining treatment irrespective of their financial status."

JUN 18 1943

Anti-syphilis programs have worked wonders where they have operated among Negroes. In Albemarle County, Va., the Negro syphilis rate was cut 41 per cent from 1932 to 1939. Another good program in Pitt County, N. C., halved the Negro syphilis rate in ten years. Nation-wide action of this kind is needed, not divisive speculation.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

DIXIE SYPHILIS RATE IS STUDIED

Average In Services Is 47.7 For Each 1,000 Called In Draft

JUN 15 1943

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP)—Congress learned Monday that in the examination of men, aged 21 through 35, for the armed services 47.7 of each 1,000 were found to have syphilis, and that the prevalence among Negroes in the Southern States ran to 405.9 in each 1,000.

The figures, based on a study of the first 2,000,000 selectees examined in 44 states, were given to the House appropriations committee by the Public Health Service.

Dr. Thomas Parran, snrgeon general, said rejections ran to 46,000 in each 1,000,000 men on account of syphilis and 15,000 of each 1,000,000, due to gonorrhea infection. If this ratio held through the examination of 10,000,000 men, there would be over 61,000 rejections due to veneral diseases.

Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, of the health service, gave the committee the figures on the rate of syphilis per 1,000 males, 21 to 35 years old, as follows:

White—Florida, 53.3; Tennessee, 39.4; Georgia, 39; Louisiana, 37.9; Mississippi, 35.2; Virginia, 31.0; Arkansas, 30, and Alabama, 28.3.

Negro—Florida, 405.9; Georgia, 327.6; Mississippi, 321.6; Arkansas, 314.3; Tennessee, 277.8; Louisiana, 272; Virginia, 2.45, and Alabama, 227.1.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

405 Out of 1000 in 1 State Syphilitic

JUN 26 1943

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Prevalence of syphilis among co[illegible]

Draft Discloses Syphilis Among Negroes High

According to Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general, rejections ran to 46,000 in each 1,000,000 due to gonorrhea infection. If this ratio held through the examination of [illegible],000,000 there would be more than 610,000 rejections due to venereal diseases.

Based on Survey

The figures were based on a study of the first 2,000,000 drafted men examined in 48 states, and

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

AAF GRADUATES FIRST GROUP FROM ARMY HEALTH SCHOOL

Enlisted men from many camps throughout the Southeast Training Center attended the Venereal Disease Clinic which was held at the Tuskegee Army Air Field recently. Under the guidance of Major George McDonald, chief venereal disease control officer, and Captain Eubert B. Singleton, assistant officer, the enlisted men have acquired knowledge to aid in destroying the Army's microscopic enemy at their respective stations.

JUN 7 1943

By Albert Deutsch:

Syphilis Rate

PM

. . . Ten Times Higher Among Negroes Than Whites —But Why?

New York, N. Y.

Last week's issue of the *Journal* of the American Medical Assn. contains a provocative article entitled, "Syphilis in the United States Primarily a Negro Problem."

JUN 7 1943

The article is written by Dr. Wilson G. Smillie, professor of public health at the Cornell University Medical School. It is based on a study of syphilis rates among the first 2,000,000 selectees, aged 21 to 35 years. The nationwide syphilis rate was 47.7 per 1000 men. Among whites it was 23.5 per 1000; among Negroes it was 272 per 1000.

"The extraordinary fact brought out by these data is the high prevalence of syphilis in the Negro," Dr. Smillie observes. "In all parts of the U. S. the rate in Negro men is at least 10 times higher than in white men."

Now, there's nothing new in these figures. They have long been known to public health men. This column commented on them many months ago. What is disturbing is the interpretation of the figures made by a man of Dr. Smillie's reputation.

JUN 17 1943

Is the Negro Responsible?

Throughout his article, as in his title, Smillie makes the unfortunate inference that the Negro himself is somehow responsible for the higher syphilis rate. He even suggests that hereafter all syphilis statistics for the U. S. A. should be "Jim Crowed."

Smillie says: "Among the whites syphilis has become, in the great majority of cases, a disease of the ignorant, the careless, the criminal and the social outcast." The inference is plain, in the absence of other explanation: the same factors must operate among the Negroes. An editorial comment on the article in the AMA *Journal* makes it even plainer. It repeats the just-quoted sentence, and adds pointedly that syphilis is 10 times as prevalent among Negros.

Where is the economic factor? Smillie says flatly that poverty has no influence on the syphilis rate.

JUN 7 1943

Poverty and Syphilis

Yet study after study has proved a direct link exists between low economic status and high venereal rates. For example, a survey of Washington, D. C., made in 1939, revealed that syphilis was nine times as high among people with annual incomes of less than $1000 as among those with over $3000. Broken down for races, the figures showed:

¶ Less than 20 per cent of the whites had incomes of under $1000. Yet nearly half the white syphilis cases came from this group. There were 15.7 per cent of whites with over $3000 income; they accounted for only 12 per cent of syphilis.

¶ 77.7 per cent of the Negroes had incomes under $1000; they accounted for 86 per cent of Negro syphilis. Less than 1 per cent of the Negroes had incomes of over $3000; only one-half of one per cent of the syphilis cases came from this group.

Dr. H. H. Hazen, in a monograph on *Syphilis in the Negro,* published in 1942 by the U. S. Public Health Service, stresses the general rule that syphilis is high where economic standards are low and vice versa.

I'll produce further proof tomorrow that Smillie has neglected the most important factor—poverty.

JUN 17 1943

Smillie is a good man in his field. His article on Negro syphilis is not ill-intentioned. It is naive.

Says 'Venereal Bunk' Used To Hurt Negroes

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

MAR 20 1943

BALTIMORE, Md., March 18—Emphatically denying that venereal infection is a respector of persons—more prevalent proportionately among colored than white—and attributing the illusion that venereal affliction is greater among blacks than whites to systematic prejudice, Attorney Karl Phillips, prominent local lawyer formerly with the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., insists that the existent paradox is due purely to economic circumstances.

The biggest factor in the untrue but nevertheless popular belief that venereal infection is greater among Negroes, according to Attorney Phillips, is a factor that usually goes unnoticed. That factor, he explained, is the widespread degree to which Negroes, economically underpaid and underprivileged, crowd the public health centers in large urban communities for clinical treatments, whereas the whites, better off economically, can afford more private attention, thus being able to keep their venereal condition more "secret."

EXPLAINS FALLACY

The lawyer said that this makes for a common fallacy. He said it accounts for the false generalization that Negroes are greater carriers of venereal diseases, despite the fact that statistics do not bear out the contention.

Attorney Phillips said the records that are copiously circularized, showing the baneful stigma of venereal affliction in the whole Negro population, are never supported by facts, for the figures, strangely enough, do not support the claim.

Emergency Maternity And Infant Care For Enlisted Men's Wives

October 14, 1943

Atlanta, Ga., Oct.—The Army now takes care of its own to the nth degree, in that the Army Emergency Relief has a program, working in conjunction with State Health Departments, providing emergency maternity and infant care for the families of all men in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh pay grades, it was announced by Major J. F. Morison, Chief of the Army Emergency Relief Branch at Headquarters Fourth Service Command.

The four eligible pay grades are equal to the rank of Private, Private First Class, Corporal and Sergeant.

Under this program an expectant mother may receive prenatal care. At childbirth she may receive obstetric and nursing care whether she stays at home or goes to a hospital. Complete maternity care may be provided, including a final physical examination six weeks after the baby is born. The baby may receive medical and hospital care during the first year of life.

When a soldier, eligible for AER assistance, is in a staying area, preparing for overseas duty, he is requested to fill out a form stating whether or not his wife is expecting a baby, and needs financial help. The information is sent to the Army Emergency Relief Officer in the soldier's home locality, where upon his wife is sent information explaining the help AER may give her, along with a form to be filled out by the wife and her doctor.

A statement is included in the form for the doctor to sign, stating that the services authorized will be rendered for the amount paid by the State Health Department without payment from the patient or the family. How long the wife has lived in the State does not matter. No period of residence is required. Race or color not matter. All states in this service Command have a Health Dept. that cooperate with the AER on this program.

The application for assistance should be completed as soon as possible, and forwarded to the State Health Department so that the proper care may be rendered the wife before her confinement date. Any information desired concerning this program may be had by request to Army Emergency Relief, 321 Grant Bldg., Altanta 3, Ga.

22-1943
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Disease Knows No Color Line

IN A RECENT press release by the United States Public Health Service it was set forth that the incidence of syphilis is greater among American citizens of African descent than among other Americans. Unless this bit of news was intended to allay in part the apprehensiveness of white parents and wives who have been profoundly distressed by rumors of widespread venereal infection in the armed forces, it is difficult indeed to see just why this release was issued.

Syphilis is a devastating disease with which all races and kinds of men are afflicted. And the publication of statistics purporting to show how much more prevalent it is among Negroes than whites can have no real scientific or social value. It is widespread and has been found on every level of society.

The division of the people of America into black and white in the presentation of statistics of disease and crime is a relic of the slave regime and is simply another manifestation of the superior-inferior motive which dominates the thinking of certain types of Americans, even those on the higher intellectual levels. Such a division is purely artificial and is not demanded by the criteria of science. The scientific method, if honestly pursued, would make the comparison, not only on the basis of race, but nationality, social and economic status, and perhaps, even religion.

Statistics dealing with the incidence of disease are often misleading and their publication should be directed toward some social good. It is to be noted with regret that widespread publicity is only given to findings of crime and disease which condemn America's oppressed minority group.

Even assuming that the findings are absolutely true no real good can come of the racial emphasis which was glaringly apparent in the recent press release of the Public Health Service. On the other hand, it may defeat its own end by giving to some naive white persons the idea that syphilis is primarily a Negro disease and that the deadly germ respects the color line.

What are the facts? Simply this—that thousands and thousands of American men, women and children, white and black, native and foreign born, Jew and Gentile, are the victims of a terrible scourge. It cannot be extirpated on the basis of color or race.

It is the duty and obligation of the United States Public Health Service to devise and execute plans to improve the health of the American people by reducing preventable disease and death. This cannot be achieved by dubious publicity designed apparently to bolster the superiority complex of those white Americans who must constantly have something to support their claims. Syphilis is not only preventable, but in its early stages curable. And the method of defense against this invader which knows no race, color or creed cannot be predicated on the race and color of its victims.

General
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Survey Fails To Reflect Negro Health Problems

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Data from the United States Public Health Service, the War Manpower Commission, and the Federal Works Agency showing critical shortages in the medical and nursing professions and inadequate health facilities, made public by the Office of War Information, fails to reflect the more acute health problem among colored people, pointed out a Washington source.

The figures of the procurement and assignment services of the War Manpower Commission show that there is about one effective doctor for every 1,118 persons, a ratio considered desirable from the standpoint of health protection, but distribution is uneven and the ratio of colored doctors to colored civilians, which is far less, is not given.

The survey gives no figures on the number of colored physicians taken into the armed forces or left to care for the colored civilian population. Nor does it show what efforts have been made to relocate colored physicians in communities where their services are badly needed.

ENLARGEMENT OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Reference is made to the attack being made upon the problem of decreased medical care for the civilian population by an extensive enlargement of hospital and sanitation facilities, most of which are financed under the Lanham Act by the Federal Works Agency.

As of June 1, the FWA lists thirty-three new hospitals as wholly or substantially completed, at an estimated cost of $4,265,513, of which the Government allotted $3,481,435. These new hospitals will supply an additional 1,615 beds for civilian care.

Hospitals for which funds have been allotted total 250 and will cost $53,451,136, of which the Government is paying $44,702,052. These hospitals will supply an additional 13,827 beds for civilian care.

FORTY-FOUR HEALTH CENTERS

Health centers are also financed with federal and local funds with operation by local authorities. Of such projects, forty-four had been completed as of June 15.

The Federal Works Agency, under the Lanham Act, also finances an extensive child-care program and rehabilitation work in venereal disease rapid treatment centers.

None of these projects is broken down to show what additional facilities have been provided for the colored population under the Lanham Act.

A report of a survey in one locality, the name of which is not given, states that the only hospital for this community of 70,000 persons contained sixty-eight beds, of which eighteen were reserved in the basement for colored people. Since colored doctors were not allowed to use hospital facilities, these beds were not often filled. On July 1, a new wing was started for this hospital.

It will contain thirty beds when completed. Nurses quarters also are to be built, thus releasing thirty-five more beds in the hospital proper. But there is no disclosure of how many, if any, of these additional beds will be set aside for colored patients.

NO COLORED HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Another survey was made in January of an Alabama community whose population in three years had jumped from 13,171 to an estimated 25,000, plus an estimated 10,000 additional newcomers in the county. Munition works employ 11,800 workers. To take care of this population, there are ten effective white doctors. No hospital is available for colored people.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

War on Syphilis Task for Both Races--Venereal Disease Expert

State Official Deplores Prevalence of Malady, Public Apathy; Says Colored More Co-operative

"People can acquaint themselves much more thoroughly have with venereal disease and get something done about it quicker," Dr. Nels Nelson, head of the bureau of venereal disease of the State Department of Health, told the AFRO this week.

Dr. Nelson said, however, that it is appalling that infected persons, fully aware of the symptoms of the diseases, will go so long without treatment.

With all the medical services available for treatment, Dr. Nelson said, there is absolutely no reason why any syphilis or gonorrhea victim should not be under treatment.

He pointed out that the problem is obviously much greater among colored than white person, but stated that this is largely due to the living conditions of the former. He commented, however:

Problem for Both Races

"White the colored problem is tremendous, it must also be borne in mind that the venereal disease problem is of great concert for the whole population.

"There is need for a lot of work," he said, "and I don't like to see one part of the problem harped on to the exclusion of the other."

He stated that in areas of underprivileged whites the prevalence of the diseases is high and that in areas where there is not a concentrated colored population the rate is low. That applies to other communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, he said.

Colored More Co-operative

"Experience has proved," said Dr. Nelson, "that colored persons are more willing to submit to group examinations than whites. Serological tests for syphilis have been given to colored high school pupils, but not whites," he said, adding:

"If a group has a problem, first admit the problem, then try and find out what to do about it."

What to do about the problem? Dr. Nelson asked.

From a long range point of view, he said, there is the dire need for better housing and improved recreation standards and facilities, and the amelioration of these difficulties will produce a lessening of the venereal disease problem.

Urges Educational Drive

"But that will take a long time," he said. There is an urgent need for action now and a more intensified educational campaign is necessary.

"There is a certain amount of material available, but not enough," the medic declared, and referring particularly to the problem among colored people, suggested that schools, organizations, medical societies, churches and clubs delve into the problem.

He stated, for example, that in Baltimore where there is an estimated 200,000 colored residents, a venereal disease fund drive on the bisis of ten cents per capita would net $20,000.

Cites E. Baltimore Project

With this sum, literature and motion pictures could be purchased and lectures given, he said, pointing to the East Baltimore Health Forum, conducted by Dr. Ralph Young, as an illustration of what can be done with such funds.

Dr. Nelson expressed the opinion that citizens of any community should regard work of public health agencies as supplementary to the work they should do themselves.

According to Dr. Nelson, selective service figures indicate that 325 out of every 1000 colored men and about 30 white examined are infected with spyhilis. There is no accurate way of determining how many are infected with gonorrhea, he said.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Health Hazards Rising -- Smith

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUG 28 1943

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 — (ANP) — Alarm was expressed last week over the increase of health hazards to civilians during the present war by Dr. T. M. Smith, president, to delegates attending the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the National Medical association.

Sub-standard living conditions, particularly the overcrowding of war workers and civilians in unsanitary surroundings in both home and factory were pointed to as factors largely responsible for this condition, said Dr. Smith. He stated that tuberculosis and syphiletic morbidity is increasing in this country" as a result of this situation.

WANTS MEDS TO DO PART

Dr. E. I. Robinson, president-elect, of Los Angeles, called for continued effort to integrate physicians into the national defense program and the opening of all hospitals to graduating nurses and interns.

Among matters discussed by the board in executive sessions were those of sub-standard housing and recommendations made that local government agencies provide sanitary homes and workshops for war workers and civilians; the practice of assigning Negro physicians to sanitation engineering in the army, and recommendations that they be assigned where needed in base hospitals and other appropriate places; and the segregated blood bank policy of the American Red Cross, with a recommendation that the policy, having no scientific support, be eliminated.

By a unanimous vote the board of trustees decided upon Atlanta for its 1944 meeting, at which time the general assembly will also convene.

Amsterdam News

The PEOPLE SPEAK

New York, N. Y.

False Beliefs About Negro And Syphilis Hurts

By JOHN T. GIVENS, M. W.
(Executive Secretary, National Medical Association)

A popular misconception, which does a distinct injustice to a large body of people, is rapidly gaining ground in the mind of the average American partially through deliberate efforts to promote its spread and partially through general public ignorance of the facts in the matter.

This misconception is the growing belief that a majority of Negroes are syphilitic and that close proximity to Negroes or contact of the most casual sort with them exposes one to danger of infection. The growth of this belief has reached a stage where it is operating to a great disadvantage to large numbers of Negroes especially in industry where many have been led to believe that working near Negroes or handling tools after them exposes them to the disease.

There are some facts in the case which the National Medical association, a professional organization embracing some 5,000 highly trained Negro physicians, thinks should be presented in order that the public shall know that such a popular misconception is not founded on scientific fact. These facts are:

Here Are The Facts

1. Syphilis is transmitted only or principally through actual sexual contacts.

2. Less than five percent of all who have syphilis are in condition to transmit the disease in any way. In the other 95 per cent of the cases the disease is not communicable.

3. A minimum number of treatments by a competent physician will arrest the disease so that it cannot be transmitted by the patient. (Industrialists, and particularly personnel managers, are urged to consider this fact. Those employes with active syphilis can be treated for approximately three to six times and will then be well beyond the danger of transmission even through intimate contact.)

4. Syphilis is not a "Negro disease." It exists in all groups in direct proportion to educational deficiencies, inadequate housing, economic limitations and other social inequities. The fact that these substandard factors burden the Negro in great disproportion to the rest of America's citizens accounts for the higher incidence of the disease in the group.

5. While the percentage of syphilis is abnormally high among low-income, poverty - stricken, ignorant, slum-dwelling Negro citizens, the line of incidence sharply declines as the status improves, until the percentage is exactly the same for both races among professional and semi-professional workers. Among students, skilled mechanics, proprietors, clerks and other higher paid and better trained groups, there is little difference in the percentage infected, according to a report made by physicians who analyzed the records of army inductees and who published their findings in the Journal of the American Medical association.

6. Recognition of the fact that the rate of incidence of the disease derives from social and not racial factors would considerably hasten the elimination of it since the drugs and methods for cure of the disease are available to men in the medical profession. (White publications have frequently stressed the fact that such syphilis as does exist in that race is largely confined to the ignorant and low-income groups but have neglected to make it clear that the distribution of the disease is in the same proportion among Negroes.)

The Main Issue

It is important that these facts become generally known. Many men in industry have been taught, as a result of a deliberate propaganda campaign aimed at keeping Negroes off of jobs, that to handle a shovel or saw or a lathe after a Negro has handled it on a previous shift makes him susceptible to syphilis. There is no scientific foundation for this. The disease cannot be contacted in that manner but is only transmissible through sexual [illegible]

It is an established fact that much harm is being done the Negro race by the spread of this erroneous propaganda. A survey has shown that the controling factor in the incidence of syphilis is education. The army found that the curve of educational deficiencies paralleled that of syphilitic infection.

Amsterdam News

As the Crow Flies

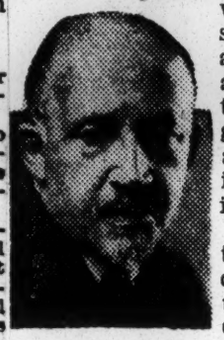
By W. E. B. DuBOIS

New York, N. Y.

Now—Anything Can Happen!

Never did I expect to hear General Motors play "Solidarity Forever"; but I heard it last Sunday Now anything can happen.

England America are convinced that Russia is now repentant, converted and ready to play the captialistic game. I am afraid that this is wishful thinking.



DR. DU BOIS

Comes again the unanswered question: After the collapse of Germany, there will still be Germans. What are we going to do about it?

The Problem of Health

There is no greater question facing American Negroes than that of health. Here Negroes, like so many other classes and groups, have made the least scientific advance. The mass of us still regard disease as a matter of chance or misfortune or ill-will. One has but to visit a colored drug store to see that most of the space devoted to the medicine is filled with useless patent stuff, nostrums, dangerous drugs and even poisons. Only last year I heard two prominent Negro pharmacists openly recommend over the radio the long-discredited "Black Draught" for general use.

Yet Medical Science has made great advance in the last fifty years. The arrest or cure of disease is possible to astonishing degree today Length of life has been greatly extended.

We American Negroes have shared somewhat in this lowering of the death rate; our men die at the rate of 1,578 per 100,000 while whites die at the rate of 1,128. The difference shows what we have got to do in order to become civilized. We are dying of diseases of the heart, of tuberculosis, cancer, pneumonia, kidney disease, hamorrhage and softing of the brain and diseases of early infancy. Among 250,000 colored children born alive each year, 22,000 die within the year. This is a variable slaughter of the innocents.

Socialized Medicine

What are we going to do about it? We can do a great deal, we can change these figures fundamentially; of course we can read the science of health and teach the facts. But more important than all of this, we can change our whole arrangements of physicans and hospitals and our attitude toward them. The private practising physicians catering only to the sick must give place to social medicine.

Social medicine is a group organization with physicians on a fixed salary; with available hospitalization and with organizations designed by educational training to prevent the people of the group from getting sick, rather than merely curing them after becoming sick.

Group social medicine is largely in vogue in England, under state control. It is increasingly practised here under private enterprise.

We Negroes ought to take it as one of our first and most important cooperative efforts. It is feasible, it is of proven practicability, it is cheap. It is our best road to health, survival and civilization.

School Lunches To Improve Wartime Diets Of Million Negro Youngsters In New Term

Age

New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than a million Negro children are expected to participate this year in community school lunch programs which will be available to a total of over five million American youngsters to help maintain their wartime diets at an adequate level, the War Food Administration has announced.

Aimed at protecting child health despite changes in home life occasioned by war and by food shortages, the program, financed partly by Federal funds with local committee sponsorship and administration, will provide nutritous lunches which will include fruits, vegetables, milk and meats.

Local sponsors will organize lunch projects, purchase food from local merchants and farmers, and be reimbursed by Food Distribution Administration—up to 60 per cent of the cost of the foods served.

In previous years, the Department of Agriculture purchased foods directly and distributed them to schools through state welfare agencies. This year, buying will be done locally, primarily to simplify the program and release storage and transportaton facilities for other purposes. The new plan received a "try-out" beginning last January and the experience gained has set the pattern to be followed as the program operates on a larger scale.

Funds are available to schools and child care centers in the states principally on the basis of the state school enrollment and the state's past participation in the school lunch program.

Equipment, labor and supervision must be provided for by state and local agencies or civic groups.

Under the new plan, which combines the school lunch and school milk projects, foods going into three types of lunches will be paid for by FDA at rates ranging from two to nine cents for each meal, depending on the type served. Type A consists of a complete lunch, including all of the items necessary for a balanced meal. Type B is made up of smaller portions of those same foods and is less adequate nutritionally. Type C consists of a half pint of milk.

All Children Benefit

FDA officials pointed out that the program is not limited to low income children, because the lunch must be offered to all children in the school. It is desirable, however, to give assistance first to those schools where greatest need exists, since available funds may not be adequate to help all schools asking for Federal aid. Although war has brought about an increase in national income, many families will lack sufficient incomes to provide their children with adequate diets. Higher food prices and relative scarcity of certain important foods have increased these difficulties.

Any non-profit organization is eligible to be a sponsor. This includes school boards, American Legion Posts, religious schools, child care centers, parent-teacher associations and similar civic and service groups. Sponsors sign an agreement with the Food Distribution Administration which guarantees reimbursement at definite rates, provided the amount does not exceed the cost of the food purchased. Under the agreement, lunches must be offered free to all children unable to pay, with no distinction between those who pay and those who do not. Another condition stipulates that prices charged for lunches must not result in profit. Surplus funds must be put back into the project in improved meal quality or service.

Foods listed in the agreement under which FDA reimburses sponsors are: milk and cheese; fresh and dried fruit, fresh and processed vegetables; fresh meat and poultry; eggs; dry beans and peas; soybean products; peanuts and peanut butter; oleomargarine with added Vitamin A, butter, lard, and other edible fats and oils; and cereals. Ration stamps will be issued schools and child care centers for rationed foods on this list under the Office of Price Administration stamp allowances for institutions.

Groups who wish to apply for Federal aid under the school lunch program should address requests to the nearest regional office of the Food Distribution Administration. The regional offices are situated in New York City, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Ia.; Dallas, Tex.; Denver Col.; and San Francisco Calif.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Nailing the Hate Rumors

PM New York, N. Y.

As part of the war on hate-mongers, PM is publishing day by day the stereotypes and fallacies which stimulate race hatreds, and will answer each catch phrase with the available facts. Today's is:

¶ The majority of Negroes are syphilitic.

The answer:

¶ Syphilis is not a "Negro disease." It exists in all groups in direct proportion to educational deficiencies, inadequate housing, economic and social inequalities. The fact that the Negro, in great disproportion to the rest of America's citizens, is in the substandard economic groups accounts for his higher incidence of the disease.

¶ While the percentage of syphilis is abnormally high among low-income, poverty-stricken, uneducated, slum-dwelling Negroes, the line of incidence sharply declines as their status improves, until the percentage is exactly the same for both Negroes and whites among professional and semi-professional workers.

Church Women Hear Venereal Diseases Report

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Negro religious and women's organizations were urged this week by Lowell M. Ragland, representative-at-large of the Social Protection Division of the Federal Security Agency, to take the leadership in their own communities in combatting the high rate of venereal disease among Negroes. Addressing the annual conference of the Women's Parent Mite Society of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Louisville, Ky., last Thursday, Mr. Ragland outlined the work of his division in curbing the spread of social diseases. Discussing the high rate of venereal diseases among revealed by serologic blood tests of the first 2,000,000 selectees, the speaker declared:

HIGH INCIDENCE

"I have attempted to expose the fact of the high prevalence of the venereal diseases among the Negroes of this nation. This has been purposely done because, as I go about the country, I have been disturbed about the reluctance with which Negroes accept the figures indicating the Negro rate to be from 10 to 12 times as high as the balance of the population. Therefore, I am appealing to you to acquaint yourselves with the facts in order that you might assume a major responsibility in aiding in the eradication of this preventable scourge.

"In order to survive as a more healthful people and to make our contribution to the winning of the war, we must make haste to rid ourselves of the enemy within our borders — the venereal diseases. This is the first step attainable in our time, but it is not the sole objective. We are deeply concerned with the health of man, irrespective of race, as a member of human society—his physical, mental and spiritual well being in a world community of free and noble men.

GIVES METHODS

Stressing the fact that poverty, ignorance, lack of medical care and other economic factors were responsible for the high rate of venereal diseases among Negroes, Mr. Ragland urged Negro community groups to take three steps in instituting a remedial program:

"A. Form a committee on clinical facilities, including a staff of professional personnel.

"B. Form an educational committee, whose duty it will be to arouse the entire community to the need for blood tests, and, in diseased cases, for taking treatment until cured.

"C. Form a law enforcement committee whose duty it will be to awaken the Negro community articulate concerning the need for better law enforcement in the Negro districts."

Mr. Ragland stated that the Social Protection Division of the Federal Security Agency was set up more than two years ago for the purpose of promoting two closely related tasks.

"One was the legal repression of prostitution in areas around Army camps, Naval stations and defense industries by local authorities," he declared. "This includes not merely regular houses of commercial prostitution, but also those places that mask their prostitution activities—the tavern, dance halls, honky-tonks and resorts which attract young girls and funnel them into prostitution.

"The other task before the Social Protection Division is the social problem of attacking the roots of prostitution, finding ways to keep men from resorting to it, and finding ways to prevent women and girls from becoming prostitutes."

Pointing to the need of community co-operation, Mr. Ragland said:

"It is easier to wield a policeman's club on the outside of a man's skull than it is to influence the processes that go on inside it. The second method of social control means education in job techniques, and job opportunities, proper and adequate recreation, cultural and moral development in order that young people may not drift into prostitution and become victims of the venereal diseases."

Officers and members of the Women's Parent Mite Missionary society of the AME church, which was organized in 1874, were urged to enlist the support of the general conference of the African Methodist Church of America, Africa, the British West Indies, South and Central America in the drive against venereal diseases.

NEGROE'S LIFE EXPECTANCY ON UPSWEEP

Bee Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—(ANP)—Although during the past decade a sharp percentage increase in the life expectancy of Negroes has been noted, Negro babies born now will have a shorter life span than whites, according to statistics compiled by the U. S. Public Health service for the years 1930-1940. While Negro life expectancy increased by 5 percent, that of whites was only between 3 and 4 percent.

The small increase of white life expectancy is believed to be that whites are much closer to the maximum expectation of life. White males increased expectancy by 3.5 years, while Negro males increased expectancy by 4.4 years. Female whites showed a jump to 4.3 years as compared to 5.7 years for Negro women.

The decrease in [illegible] rates for both Negro and white is undoubtedly caused by the stepped-up scientific treatment of such diseases that usually have a high mortality rate such as heart trouble, diabetes, tuberculosis, influenza and pneumonia, said the report.

Nonwhites Show Highest 'Life Expectancy' Gain

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to statistics presented in a recent issue of "National Negro Health News," under the caption, "Changes in Mortality Rates, 1930 to 1940," as prepared by Harold F. Dorn of the U.S. States Public Health Service, the expectation-of-life per centage increase over the past decade was more than twice as large for non-whites as for the white population. The average increase was between three and four per cent for white males and five per cent for white females, whereas it was about nine and 11 per cent for Negro males and females.

One reason given for the smaller increase in life expectancy in the white population "is the fact that this population is much closer to the maximum expectation of life attainable with present knowledge than is the Negro population"—the expectation of life at birth being 63 years for white males, 67 for white females; 55 years for Negro males, 55 for Negro females.

Between 1930 and 1940, the expectation of life at birth for the total population increased from 59 to 63.3 years, or seven per cent.

Infantile Paralysis No Respecter Of Race, Says Medical Expert

Washington Tribune Washington, D. C.

Contrary to general belief, the dreaded disease infantile paralysis attacks Negroes in the same degree as it does whites, Dr. Don W. Gudakunst, medical director for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said in an interview this week.

If there are less cases reported among Negroes, he explained, it is because there are fewer available medical facilities near them to diagnose the illness. This is true of the South.

According to Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service, four times as many cases of infantile paralysis cases have been reported this year than there were last year, and the number is expected to exceed 12,000 before the end of the year.

As an example of inadequate knowledge of the extent of the diseases among Negroes, Dr. Gudakunst told of his experience a few years ago in Richmond, Va., when he met with medical authorities about the establishment of a modern orthopedic center for the diagnosis and treatment of Negroes afflicted with infantile paralysis.

Upon requesting the setting up of the center, he was told by some Richmond authorities, he said, that there were not enough cases of colored people attacked by the infantile virus to warrant the establishment of the hospital. He then went into the colored neighborhoods and literally set up pediatric clinics on the street corners. He found many victims of the ailment and now the authorities have opened modern orthopedic hospital facilities to Negroes.

"Slowly, very slowly, infantile paralysis is yielding to scientific advance," said Dr. Gudakunst, in pointing out that more progress had been made in the treatment of the disease during the past few years than in the previous hundred years since it has been known. One of the reasons for the slowness of solving the puzzle of isolating the germ carrying the disease was the lack of money for the thousands of experiments necessary to be made by medical experts and the many laboratories to be built and equipped.

"Infantile paralysis is carried by no small organism that can be trapped in the test tube as can diptheria and typhoid germs," the physician said. "This virus has to be grown and studied in living tissue and only in animals brought from half way around the world."

In 1937 the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was organized, with the blessing of President Roosevelt, who himself was a victim of infantile paralysis. The dimes and dollars collected by it, in commemoration of the President's birthday, have enabled the recent progress to be made in fighting the disease.

Survive Or Perish

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

The Three Plagues

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va

From ancient days plagues have vexed the sons of men. Woes betide nations when plagues take the offensive and decimate the ranks of mankind. The plagues that harassed Pharaoh "way down Egypt's land," the black plague that once destroyed so large a portion of Europe, and the influenza that wrought such havoc during the first World War are but parts of the same sordid story. Plagues prey is greater part upon the poor and needy; and it is they who feel the bitterest impact of plagues at their worst. Tuberculosis, syphilis and heart disease are the three plagues that today imperil the health of the Negro race. Although great strides have been made in the treatment of tuberculosis and syphilis by improved scientific methods, the fact remains these two dread disease exact yearly a staggering toll among the Negro race. Let us consider the matter of syphilis.

DR. HANCOCK

The United States Department of Commerce has released some figures that should beget in Negroes and the nation grave concern.

Said a report in October, 1942: **"In 1940 four per cent of all Negro deaths occurring in the United States resulted from syphilis.** This proportion represents 7,094 **Negro deaths.**

NOT ACCURATE

"However, neither the proportion of all Negro deaths caused by syphilis nor the number of deaths resulting from that cause, indicates the prevalence of the disease in the Negro population today, for the number of syphilitics tends to increase rapidly when a country is at war.

"Whether or not this disease which is threatening our population can be coped with sucessfully is a question that merits the consideration of every thoughtful citizen and the efforts of all who hold the public confidence in trust.

"Figures released by the Bureau of Census show that in 1940 the Negro's proportion of all deaths caused by syphilis was disproportionately large. Negroes constituted nearly one-tenth of the total population of the United States, but of the 19,006 persons who died of syphilis almost four-tenths of the total number were Negroes."

GREAT TASK AHEAD

When to these alarming figures we add what follows we get some definite notion of the task before Negroes and those in authority.

The statement follows: "The increase in the Negro death rate between 1930 and 1940; the decrease in the rate for the white population during the same period and other facts noted seem to indicate that the recent crusade against syphilis was not successfully is a question that might be desried.

"It appears, therefore, that if syphilis is to be wiped out all agencies and organizations directly associated with the Negro population must redouble their efforts."

TUBERCULOSIS

As late as 1940, tuberculosis deaths among Negroes constituted 26.3 per cent of all deaths from tuberculosis in the United States. What is more, it was the cause of 8.9 per cent of all deaths among Negroes for all causes.

During 1940, 740 Negroes died in Virginia alone from tuberculosis with a rate of 111.9 per 100,000 of the enumerated population. On the other hand there is the encouraging fact that there was a decline of 32 per cent in the Negro's death rate between 1930 and 1940 in the registration states.

The cityward movement of Negroes would indicate a dangerous trend so far as tuberculosis is concerned, for the incidence of tuberculosis increases in the urban Negro population.

NOT RACIAL

The very fact that the Negro's tuberculosis rate is more favorable than any other racial group in the United States, except the white man, indicates that tuberculosis is not in any way attributable to race.

It is an environmental disease that thrives in dampness, darkness and dirt. The Negro's death rate of 112.7 per 100,000 of the enumerated for this disease was over three times as high as the comparable death rate for the white population.

It must be observed here that the white man is a Negro's chief economic competitor. The Negro therefore must be doubly alert if he would stay in the race of survival with the white man.

DOUBLE IN CITIES

Worthy of serious note is the fact that the death rate from tuberculosis among Negroes is quite twice as high in cities as in rural sections.

Housing authorities therefore have a tremendous responsibility in the premise for without doubt housing is one of the prominent contributing causes of the great ravages tuberculosis is making on the Negro race.

It is difficult to understand why the Virginia State Board of Health would turn down the recommendations of Governor Darden that the Piedmont Sanitarium be turned over to a Negro personnel. This is an inexcusable blunder on the part of men who should gravely consider the segregated pattern that has been foisted upon the Negro.

COOPERATION NEEDED

There is no escaping the fact that the intimacy that hospitalization demands presupposes a cooperation that strained race relations make impossible under our present segregated pattern of bi-racial programs.

It approaches downright cruelty to force upon Negroes segregation in one breath and deny him the advantages that go along with segregation in the next.

The tuberculosis situation is not going to improve satisfactorily until Negro physicians have charge of Negro hospitalization.

The sympathy and uderstanding presupposed in the doctor-patient relation are too often non-existent or too formal for the good of the afflicted.

HEART DISEASE

Tuberculosis has long been noted for its destructive ravages in the Negro race. Although not a racial disease, its high incidence among Negroes roughly portrayed the low economic status of the rae. Within recent years syphilis has come in for much attention as one of the arch threats to the health and life of Negroes

But within more recent times heart disease is being noted as one of the three major threats to the Negro's survival, biological and otherwise. In 1940 heart disease caused 32,613 Negro deaths or one-sixth of the total number of Negro deaths occurring in the United States.

Negro deaths from heart disease was nearly double the total number of Negro deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1940 and more than four times the total number of Negro deaths from syphilis of all forms.

Our death rate from heart disease has reached the astounding figures of 253.5 per 100,000.

While ordinarily heart disease is associated with old age 19 per cent of Negro deaths occur below the age of forty-five while only six per cent of white deaths from this disease occurs below forty-five.

There is a possibility that Negroes are forced to work too hard by day and they play too hard by night and the results are the break down of the heart. This is a serious matter!

The conditions of the Negroes' future health are contingent upon many things over which we have no control, and herein lies the challenge and threat, herein lies the motivation of this release. We are not going to get far by minimizing the poor health threat to the advancement of the Negro race.

The high cost of sickness is too well known to need discussion here; suffice it to say that the Negro's finances in sickness make it imperative that he become doubly precautious in health matters; for it is not going to profit us to win our fight for full citizenship rights and die without enjoying them.

GREATLY DISADVANTAGED

So long as the Negro must compete with whites he is greatly disadvantaged as long as his health is one whit poorer than the white man's. Competing on even terms

(The "Three Plagues" next week.)

Survive Or Perish

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

NEGRO HEALTH I.

LIFE IS the only colossal commodity and next to life is health. When nations and races are young and robust and struggling for survival they grow strong and wax powerful and achieve greatness. When they attain the heights and grow conceited and surfeited with indulgences and extravagances of divers descriptions, there is a decline in their physical stamina and decay sets in rapidly, and soon they are numbered among the dead.

DR. HANCOCK

Health is a fundamental consideration in any quest for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Just as it profits a man nothing to gain the world and lose his soul, so it profits a race nothing to win its fight for full citizenship rights and die without enjoying them.

WINNING A TITANIC BATTLE

Today, Negroes are making a brave fight for their rights as citizens of the nation and world and there are many evidences that we are winning in this titanic battle; but the health of the Negro race in this country is in such state of disrepair that unless remedial and preventive measures are rigorously and speedily applied there are reasons to face the future with gloomy forebodings. The fact that we have made progress is important, but the fact that this progress is relative slow calls for serious consideration.

The very fact that the Negro is so seriously disadvantaged in the struggle for survival makes it all the more imperative that heroic and persistent efforts be made to improve Negro health in general. Nor does it matter that other races are also suffering. The whites, through sickness, could afford to lose 13,000,000 persons from any or all diseases and they still would be able to carry on. But if Negroes lose 13,000,000 the race will be extinct.

MUST BE MADE HEALTH-CONSCIOUS

If this matter of health is to receive the attention it deserves, then the Negro must be made health-conscious or insurance-conscious. The burden of fomenting this health consciousness rests in large measure upon Negroes themselves. There are some whites who fear too good health on the part of Negroes. It would mean, they say, a rapid increase in the Negro population with the attendant threat to displace the white population.

Fortunately this view is not generally expressed but the fact that it is held at all constitutes a warning that Negroes must take greater interest in their own health if they would have it safeguarded.

Some depressive facts and figures: The death-rate of Negroes is roughly 50 per cent higher than that of the whites; sickness rates is about 43 per cent higher; the life span of Negroes is 12 years shorter. Negro mothers die at twice the rate of white mothers; Negro babies die one and a half times the rate of white babies.

40,000 BABIES DIE ANNUALLY

Of the nearly 25,000 Negro babies born annually nine per cent die before their first birthday, and 18,000 others are born dead which make a total of about 40,000 Negro babies who die annually. If we would have Negro adults we must save the Negro babies, and if we would survive in this country we must save both adults and babies of the Negro race.

As Dr. Louis I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company says: "I consider the outlook for the future of the Negro as very hopeful, provided environment improves and the race shares in the progress which communities are making in public health and hygiene." The very fact that improvement is indicated in all studies does not lessen the serious attention to the need for herein set forth.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

ROGERS SAYS:

Crime and Disease Know No Race Lines, But Are Menaces to All

BY J. A. ROGERS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

I RECEIVE, FROM TIME TO TIME, letters asking me to refute the allegation that Negroes are more criminally inclined and subject to venereal diseases than white people. I shall try to do this and will make a little excursion by way of leading up to my point.

In 1918, Oswald Spengler, German philosopher, wrote a book, "The Decline of the West." It is the most brilliant, ablest, and most profound review of history that I believe has ever been written. It was not academic—not the kind of history that deals with the surface and is usually as dry and unattractive as the bleached bones of a once living and beautiful animal lying scattered on a desert. Spengler's book dealt with the workings of the inner organism of history and is so along is fairly sparkles.

Mr. Rogers

Man, he held, was Man, regardless of his exterior, and reacted to his physical environment as truly as a mineral when subjected to certain chemicals. He laughed at the idea of there being an Aryan skull, or Jewish skull, or Negro skull. There were only human skulls, he said.

AS regards "race," he said, "Take a set of men with every conceivable so-called race difference and while holding in your mind the idea of 'race,' observe them in an X-ray apparatus. The result is simply comic. As soon as light is let through it 'race' vanishes completely and suddenly."

REACTION SAME UNDER LIKE ENVIRONMENT

The test for a common humanity holds good any way you take it. Meat from distant Argentina and rice from faraway India put into the stomachs of the most color-proud Southern white and the darkest Negro will go through an identical process. Poison brewed in a West African village will have the same effect on an Eskimo, a Chinese, a member of a white royal family, as it will have on one living in that village.

THE same is true of climatic diseases. White Americans and black ones are now both suffering from malaria in the New Guinea jungles. It troubles the native little, however, because through the centuries their bodies have stored up certain chemicals to resist it. An unmixed American Negro who goes to Africa picks up malaria, too, because though his skin is the same color as the native's, he has lived so long away from Africa that his immunity is lost. The same is true of sunstroke.

THE SPREAD OF SOCIAL DISEASES

Equally true is this of certain diseases of civilized man as syphilis, tuberculosis, smallpox and typhus. The African or New Guinea native coming into civilization picks up these diseases, too, and often worse than the civilized man because he is ignorant of them. Gonorrhea was unknown in the Negro part of Africa before the coming of the white man. We have no less an authority than David Livingstone, great medical missionary, that syphilis was not only unknown in Central Africa but died out of itself when carried there.

SYPHILIS first came to world notice in 1495 during the siege of Naples. It killed tens of thousands because no one, including the doctors, knew how to fight it. Venereal disease also killed the South Sea Islanders like flies when the white sailors of Captain Cook took it among them in the 1760's because they too, knew nothing about it.

BLAME IGNORANCE

Ignorance, then, is the first cause of the spread of venereal disease in any community, white or colored. Poverty next. Thus Negroes being as a group, more ignorant and poorer than white people have, I believe, a higher venereal rate. In the same way I believe that American statistics were social and economic, and not racial, it would be found that class for class there would be no difference between the so-called races as to crime or disease.

THIS much is certain: Neither the gonorrhea nor the syphilis germ knows a color line. The white man whose training has been such as not to put him on the alert against infection will pick up the disease as quickly as a black one. In any town in Europe and America will be found white prostitutes, and some respectable dames too, of both "races," who will infect no matter what color of male who goes with them.

MENACE TO ALL

In this matter of venereal disease and crime here's a case that proves Spengler's viewpoint on the human organism entirely: What's happening now in England? I select England because it is more law-abiding and more literate than America. Under war conditions syphilis in England is up one 120 per cent; the number of gonorrhea cases are eight times those of syphilis; illegitimacy has risen 30 per cent, and juvenile delinquency 25 per cent. Bigamy has also increased (See report in N. Y. Times Oct. 21, 1943).

CRIME and disease are a menace to all. Thus, let those who must see this matter racially know that "white" crime and "white" disease are the bigger menace to America. The whites, while they have the lesser percentafe, racially have actually a much greater number of criminals and venereally diseased than Negroes.

Sees Deliberate Attempt To "Smear" Race Group

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

By JOHN T. GIVENS, M.D.

Executive Secretary, National Medical Association

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. (ANP)—A popular misconception, which does a distinct injustice to a large body of people, is rapidly gaining ground in the mind of the average American—partially through deliberate efforts to promote its spread and partially through general public ignorance of the facts in the matter.

This misconception is the growing belief that a majority of Negroes are syphilitic and that close proximity to Negroes or contact of the most casual sort with them exposes one to danger of infection. The growth of this belief has reached a stage where it is operating to a great disadvantage to large numbers of Negroes especially in industry where many have been led to believe that working near Negroes or handling tools after them exposes them to the disease.

There are some facts in the case which the National Medical association, a professional organization embracing some 5,0 highly trained Negro physicians thinks should be presented order that the public shall k that such a popular miscon tion is not founded on scien fact. These facts are:

1 Syphilis is transmitted only principally through actual sexual contact.

2. Less than five percent of all have syphilis are in condition transmit the disease in any way. the other 95 percent of the cases disease is not communicable.

3. A minimum number of treatments by a competent physician will arrest the disease so that it cannot be transmitted by the patient. (Industrial and particularly personnel managers are urged to consider this fact. Those employes with active syphilis can be treated for approximately three to six times and will then be well beyond the danger of transmission even through intimate contact.

4. Syphilis is not a "Negro disease." It exists in all groups in direct proportion to educational deficiencies, inadequate housing, economic limitations and other social inequities. The fact that these substandard factors burden the Negro in great disproportion to the rest of America's citizens accounts for the higher incidence of the disease in this group.

5. While the percentage of syphilis is abnormally high among low-income poverty-stricken, ignorant, slum-dwelling Negro citizens, the line of incidence sharply declines as the status improves, until the percentage is exactly the same for both races among professional and semi-professional workers. Among students, skilled mechanics, proprietors, clerks and other higher paid and better trained groups, there is little difference in the percentage infected, according to a report made by physicians who analyzed the records of army inductees and who published their findings in the Journal of the American Medical association.

6. Recognition of the fact that the rate of incidence of the disease derives from social and not racial factors would considerably hasten the elimination of it since the drugs and methods for cure of the disease are available to men in the medical profession. (White publications have frequently stressed the fact that such syphilis as does exist in that race is largely confined to the ignorant and low-income groups but have neglected to make it clear that the distribution of the disease is in the same proportion among Negroes.)

It is important that these facts become generally known. Many men in industry have been taught, as a result of a deliberate propaganda campaign aimed at keeping Negroes off of jobs: that to handle a shovel or saw or a lathe after a Negro has handled it on a previous shift makes him succeptible to syphilis. There is no scientific foundation for this. The disease cannot be contracted in the manner but is only transmissible through actual contact.

It is an established fact that much harm is being done the Negro race by the spread of this erroneous propaganda. A survey has shown that the controling factor in the incidence of syphilis is education. The army found that the curve of educational deficiencies paralleled that of syphilitic infection.

Agencies, both white and colored, interested in correcting the high syphilis rate are advised to address themselves to the problem of teaching Negroes the truth about the disease and of seeing that they got medical attention. Physicians can control the spread of the disease because after they have had a patient for a short time, that patient can no longer transmit the disease. The complee cure of it within the patient's body may take much longer but the transmission is arrested.

Fundamentally, the discriminations and repressions practiced against the Negro by American society are responsible for the conditions which make for this high incidence. These conditions—such as ghetto slum areas, shorter school terms, lax enforcement of school attendance statutes employment discrimination, sub-standard home and family life, and other social ills—must be corrected if the race, or the nation for that matter, is to achieve a high rate of physical perfection.

It must be remembered that syphilis is not racial. Predisposition to it is not inherent in any race. The conditions under which it flourishes for Negroes would make it flourish for any race.

The National Medical Association is pledged to continue its campaign against the lies which cost Negroes jobs because the public is ignorant or misinformed on the question. The NMA Association was the first body earnestly solicits the coopera-to launch an organized tion of every citizen who reads campaign against syphilis. this article in helping to spread the truth and to educate men and women to go to doctors for treatment of this and any other diseases which afflict them. Incidentally, the National Medical

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

22-1943

'Ill Health's On Upsweep'

Amsterdam [illegible]-News

New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO, (ANP) — Alarm was expressed last week over the increase in health hazards to civilians during the present war by Dr. T. M. Smith, president, to delegates attending the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the National Medical Association.

Sub-standard living conditions, particularly the over-crowding of war workers and civilians in unsanitary surroundings in both home and factory were pointed to as factors largely responsible for this condition, said Dr. Smith. He stated that "tuberculosis and syphiletic morbidity is increasing in this country" as a result of this situation.

Need U. S. Aid

"Our professions have recognized the effect of these major diseases because of the sub-standard living of a large proportion of the population," declared Dr. Smith, "and it is high time that the federal, state and municipal health authorities cooperate with ours and other medical agencies in eradicating these conditions."

Dr. E. I. Robinson, president-elect, of Los Angeles, called for continued effort to integrate physicians into the national defense program and the opening of all hospitals to graduating nurses and internes.

VENEREAL DISEASES

During the past summer a systematic effort was made to begin to bring to the attention of Negroes in Dallas and Houston the serious problem of the venereal diseases. The field worker's report has been prepared, and its general statement presents the following very significant fact: "Experiments in Macon County, Alabama, and Albermarle County, Virginia, show that wherever Negroes are intelligent and have access to good treatment, the incidence of syphilis among them is the same or less than that of the whites of the same community."

As pointed out in the report, our first task is somehow to acquire the necessary intelligence concerning venereal diseases. In order to get that intelligence the report suggests that we "must hear the social diseases discussed at school, at home, at church, over the radio, in the newspapers."

There is abundant evidence that ignorance is the strongest ally of disease, as it is of many other human ills and weaknesses. Medical records show that many people are in untimely graves from venereal diseases simply and only because they did not know. Until very recently this was a type of intelligence that was frowned upon, and those whose duty it has been to teach have also thought it their duty to conceal the facts about this terrible scourge. Let us hope that a new day is now dawning.

GENERAL

Penicillin: New Wonder Drug

Chicago, Ill. Defender

By DR. U. G. DAILEY
(Defender Medical Columnist)

In the effort to conquer "blood poisoning" and blood borne infections, research physicians for many years have been on the hunt for a chemical agent that would sterilize the blood.

Excited announcements of new discoveries have frequently recurred, especially since the introduction of the hypodermic needle into medical practice some 35 or 40 years ago. The first highlight was Ehrlich's production of 606 (salvarsan) in 1910.

A few years later many in this country were enthusiastic over mercurochrome, introduced by Dr. Hugh Young, as an injection ("a "shot") into the veins for treating pneumonia and septicemias (as "blood poisoning" is technically known).

Then came Domagk, who in 1935 discovered the antiseptic properties of certain dyes, marketed as prontosil and neoprontosil, the forerunners of the much talked about sulfa- drugs.

The problem has been to find substances that could be introduced into the human blood stream without injury to the blood or tissue cells of the patient, yet powerful enough at the same time to kill the disease producing germs coursing in his blood or lodged in his organs and tissues.

Ehrlich experimented for years with the effect of arsenicals on apes and monkeys, seeking a chemical that with one injection would kill the germs of syphilis. Many different combinations of arsenic were formed in his laboratory. His 606th compound was a near success in that it quickly killed the spirochete of syphilis in large numbers and cleared up the obvious features of the disease. But as experience grew it was found that several or many doses were required to eradicate the germs from all parts of the body. Moreover, the drug had poisonous effects on some patients and dangerous reactions and even fatalities were not infrequent in those early days.

However, further experimentation by Ehrlich and by others resulted in the discovery of newer chemical compounds, less powerful but also far less dangerous, which if used long enough could sterilize the blood and tissues of a syphilitic with complete cure of the disease. Ehrlich's 914th compound, at first known as 914 to distinguish it from 606, is the basis of the present day treatment of syphilis.

Compounds of mercury for many years have had a vogue in medical practice as blood antiseptics and long before the Ehrlich discovery, had been used in minute quantities with considerable success in the treatment of syphilis and other blood diseases. When, therefore, a Baltimore firm of pharmaceutical chemists some 20 years ago brought out mercurochrome as a topical antiseptic with non-corrosive properties, Dr. Hugh Young of Johns Hopkins University Medical school thought he had found in this substance the long sought for blood antiseptic. He used in the chemical not in venereal diseases but in pneumonia and the septicemias.

His reports were so convincing that for a brief period many doctors shared his enthusiasm. When, however, mercurochromic solutions were subjected to the crucial tests of germicidal action in the laboratories of other investigators, it was found wanting.

The sulfa- drugs or sulfonamides, as they are collectively called, have now been in wide hospital use for some five or six years and have proven their worth. The first, sulfanilamide, was germicidal (more strictly speaking, bacteriostatic; a germicidal drug is one which kills germs; a bacteriostatic drug is one which prevents the multiplication of germs) to the streptococcus, gonococcus and the colon bacillus, three very prevalent germs, and had very little danger in the effective doses.

The next one, sulfapyradine besides its effect on those of the germs previously mentioned, was especially hostile to the pneumonia germ, yet it had some ill effects on the patient.

Shortly following came sulfathiazole, which was bacteriostatic to all those germs mentioned and to some others besides. Sulfathiazole is still in common use, although it may give way to sulfadiazine, which kills nearly all of the commoner disease germs of the acute variety (therefore not syphilis or tuberculosis) and it is nearly harmless to the patient.

All of these sulfa- drugs may be given effectively either by mouth or in the veins; moreover, they are actively bacteriostatic when applied directly on a surface infection.

The verdict of the medical profession the world over is that in these the last word in chemotherapy had been reached.

Now comes the real miracle, penicillin, which is capable of doing all that the sulfa- drugs can do and much more. Besides being harmless, according to all reports, it is without harmful effect on the patient. Recently at the Seventy-Second Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association in New York, Doctors Mahoney and Arnold reported favorable results in the treatment of syphilis by penicillin.

The enthusiastic reports in the daily press have fired the imagination of the public, and justly so, concerning the remarkable properties of this agent, derived from a lowly species of vegetation, the mould, discovered by a British physician, Dr. Alexander Fleming.

Medical literature likewise teems with glowing testimonies from the few institutions to which it is thus far allocated as to its efficacy in the treatment of all varieties of infection.

Physicians generally will hail the day when it is released for general use. As is well known, the drug can be made only in relatively small quantities by extremely expensive processes of manufacture, and it is not yet on the market.

The entire output for the present is reserved for military and experimental use. Much of scientific and practical interest concerning it is still a secret, but there is reason to believe the day of its release is not far distant.

High V.D. Rate among Soldiers Prompts 3-Front Campaign to Prevent Spread

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. DEC 18 1943

Military and Civilian Agencies Co-operate to Educate Public, Eliminate Breeding Spots and Increase Treatment Facilities

BALTIMORE — Discovery of Baltimore ranked second highest in the nation for soldier infection in the nation for venereal disease, as well as increasing numbers of venereal infections over the past year, prompted the Army officials, this year. Closer Check Significant twelve months by military medical agencies, are co-operating in the According to Dr. W. Thurber, director of the bureau of vital statistics, the figures do not cal examinations has prompted the Health Department to begin new efforts to combat their spread.

Last year, 11,293 new cases of syphilis were reported to the Health Department as compared to 7,838 in 1941. With increased rate of venereal disease, as it might mean an amazing rise in the discovery by draft boards of the unchecked rate of venereal disease infection. Already the army medical officers, the liquor board and the police department have begun to act.

Three-Way Drive Outlined

A three-front offensive has been outlined by the Health Department under Dr. Alexander Novey, acting director of the bureau of venereal diseases.

Included are: an educational campaign to warn citizens of the diseases and to encourage infected persons to seek treatment, attacks on channels of facilitation of the

diseases, and the expansion of present Health Department facilities to handle patients.

According to officials, the educational campaign is expected to reach every citizen. Emphasis will be placed on the prevelance and the danger of the disease.

Breeding Spots Attacked

The police department has begun investigations to rid the city of disorderly houses and places which serve as breeding spots for infected persons.

Hotels and taverns that are hideouts for promiscuous women will be denied licenses if police records prove them hindrances.

Infected women preying on soldiers and other diseased persons will be forced on court order, to attend clinics. Names of such persons are furnished by soldiers infected in the city, Dr. Novey said.

DEC 18 1943

Migrants Must Comply

New residents with venereal infection records in other cities will be required to take treatment here in order to remain, the AFRO learned.

Diseased persons will be spotted and referred to clinics by social investigators, police, draft boards, private physicans, defense plants, and army officials.

New Clinics Opening

Additional clinics to augment the number already in operation are being opened. One in the vicinity of the Somerset Homes, in East Baltimore, will handle new residents.

The Druid Hill Center, 1313 Druid Hill Avenue, is opened daily to care for infected persons.

Thirty-seven clinic sessions are held weekly in Baltimore, in health clinics manned by a staff of 26 physicians, 18 being colored.

Two Prophylactic Stations

To reduce the infection of soldiers on leave in the city, two prophylactic stations are operated, one in the Hearst Tower Building and the other at 1210 Pennsylvania Avenue, both open twenty-four hours a day.

Soldiers are treated for prevention of disease within two hours after exposure. Treatment requires only eight minutes, Cpl. Craig Whitlock, in charge of the Pennsylvania Avenue station, told the AFRO.

DEC 18 1943

Clinic Sites

Clinic sessions are held regularly at the following locations:

Municipal Building basement, Holliday and Lexington Streets; Druid Hill Center, 1313 Druid Hill Avenue, and Somerset Health Center, northwest corner of Center and Orleans Streets.

22-1943

Macon, Ga., Telegraph

February 7, 1943

Tuberculosis Termed Healt. Problem Here

One of the major health problems of Bibb county, according to Dr. J. D. Applewhite, city and county health officer, is tuberculosis which during 1942 was responsible for 57 deaths.

Dr. Applewhite pointed out that many of the cases discovered and treated in Bibb county during the past year had progressed to an incurable stage.

"One of the major essentials in treating tuberculosis," he said, "is an early diagnosis."

He went on to state that if early symptoms were brought to the attention of health authorities the death rate from tuberculosis could be reduced to a minimum.

Follow-up visits are made where cases are known to exist and persons known to be in contact with patients are urged to have frequent physical examination.

Tuberculosis death rate in Bibb county has been reduced 50 per cent during the past 20 years, he said.

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Concern Shown Over Student Health Problem In Atlanta

MAY 23 1943

MAY 23 1943

MAY 23 1943

Concern was manifested Saturday by Dr. W. A. Mason of the United States Public Health Service over the alarming rate of syphilis which was found among the students at Washington High School, when the students were given blood tests last spring. Out of the 4,000 students, 400 were found to have either definite cases of syphilis or the disease was suspected. Only 118 of those who were infected can be found at present. The others have either graduated or have dropped out of school.

The rate of syphilis in that group has been found to be greater than the rate of other student groups. Dr. Mason believes that those persons who are infected should be treated in order that the spread of the disease will not continue. It was pointed out that among the 400 infected students there was an unknown number in an infectious stage, which means that many other people have been infected. Recent studies have shown that 22 per cent of individuals having infectious syphilis admit that they have had at least two contacts while they were in the infectious stage.

Since none of the people who were found to have syphilis have had any treatment for the disease, it is impossible to estimate the number of new persons who have been infected. Dr. Mason therefore suggests that the public avoid ignoring their problem but make use of the Health Institutes which are going on at present to insure the Atlanta Negro public of information which will stop this flagrant crop of new cases of syphilis.

Mr. Henderson, chairman of the City-wide Health Committee, made a statement recently to the effect that if adequate recreational facilities were provided for young Negro people in the city, the high rate of syphilis infections might show a considerable decrease.

GEORGIA

Journal

Savannah, Ga.

MOSQUITO CAUSE OF FEVER

Preceding the Civil War and many years after Savannah was famous because of fever of various kinds. The well-known bilious fever, break-bone fever, Typhoid fever and kindred ones have been famous here. The dreaded yellow fever often prevailed. There may be some of the older citizens living who can recall that epidemic prevailing about Eighteen Seventy-six, causing the death of so many citizens and forcing business to be all but close. There have been several other threats because of out breaks in places, as near as Brunswick and Jacksonville. Strict quarantine and the alertness of the then Health Officer Brunner, Savannah escaped, but after great precautions were taken. Since that period usual precaution has been taken, as well as steps to make Savannah a more healthful city. The county was well drained and the breeding places of the germ carriers destroyed as well as possible. During the past three decades record shows that Savannah compares more favorable than other place. Eternal vigilance was the price of this result. This vigilance must be continued. In the nearby camps, air base, ship building plants may be found thousands of soldiers and civilians from various places. Visiting at times may be numbered many soldiers who served in foreign fields. Many in the jungles where the germs of various fever may be found. It is not unusual for them to act as carriers, and be bit by a mosquito. This mosquito does not respect any person but infects the very next one, thus spreading the germs. After the war, thousands of these boys will return home from the fever infested jungles. Many of them in a mild way may be infected. It is especially against their coming we must be prepared by having the mosquito family obliterated. The time to begin is now. Fortunately we have a mosquito control laboratory in the city. It is well manned by ones properly trained for the work. The breeding places of these germ carrying mosquitoes are not miles away but around our very premises. Vases used for flowers furnish a favorite place, even utensils in which water is left. In the yard, stagnant water is allowed to stand. All of these should be emptied, kept dry. and sprayed. The most interesting and effective part of the campaign was the gathering of a number of youths. They were carried through Laurel Grove Cemetery where was found bottles, flower pots and other utensils containing water, ideal breeding places of these enemies to the health of the county. They were emptied and sprayed. In taking flowers to the cemetery it would be far better to use earth around them, rather than utensils where stagnant water can be retained. There should be a united effort in the entire county to obliterate the breeding places of mosquitoes. The result would be less fever during the coming months and the preventing the spread of malignant fever after the boys come marching home.

Fort St. Clinic Aids Community Families

SEP 30 1943

The above group is a scene taken from the Fort Street Clinic held at the Burch Day Nursery, 186 Fort St., N. E. The Neighborhood program of the Atlanta Urban League, working in cooperation with the Nursery, City Health department, by the Community ment in developing better health protection for families in Census Track F-22. Immunization is given against whooping cough, diptheria, typhoid and small pox. The Atlanta Urban League and the Elizabeth Burch Nursery are agencies supported and War Fund.

SEP 30 1943

Atlanta Tuberculosis War Seeks X-Ray Unit To Nip Cases in Bud

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
November 7, 1943

Atlanta, with the highest tuberculosis death rate of any city of comparable size in the United States, is inadequately equipped to deal with the problem, health authorities here have told The Constitution in proposing setting up of a Tuberculosis Control Center to help in combatting the disease.

The nine every patient passing to exam the hospital, thus catch- through rculosis cases in the early ing tube hen cures may be easily stages w and when the danger of effected g infection to others is spreadin the health officials explained. the four "black spots" in this nation. Atlanta ranks with Washington, D. C., San Antonio, Texas, and Baltimore, Md., as cities where the pale death of tuberculosis is likeliest to strike and is the first in proportion to its population. In contrast to the national death rate of 43 per hundred thousand population, Atlanta's rate is 79.1 per hundred thousand, or almost double the national figure, officers of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association said.

Servant Contact.

Health authorities said that while Negroes are apparently more susceptible to the disease than whites, and form the greater percentage of victims, the danger to the white population is increased by this fact. Negroes enter homes as servants where they come in contact with children and work in restaurants as food handlers and so spread the disease if they are infected, the authorities explained.

"The danger of infecting children with tuberculosis through contact with Negro nurses and maids is much greater than the danger of infecting them with syphilis because tuberculosis may be spread by mouth and nasal spray in talking," a health official said. "Yet health certificates demanded by many employers before hiring help insure only absence of venereal disease and do not cover tuberculosis."

Asserting the requirements for solution of the tuberculosis problem were known, health officials explained financial difficulties stood in the way of providing adequate staffs for the preventive work of searching out new cases. Even if such staffs were at hand, and the cases were discovered there are not enough hospital beds available to care for them, the officials said. Grady hospital physicians said many patients examined in the out patient's clinic and diagnosed as tubercular were sent home because there is no space for them. Often such persons are returned to homes where they come daily in contact with children and relatives, the physicians said.

Such preventive field work is not being done by the Atlanta health department because no funds are provided in the departments budget for the work, and it is turned over to the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, the health department officers told The Constitution.

However, Mrs. Milton W. Bell, executive secretary of the Tuberculosis Association, said the organization did not have adequate facilities to handle the job and request for allocation of funds to set up a portable X-ray unit to facilitate finding early cases had been denied by the Community Fund's budget committee "in view of the fact such demonstrations could be made by other groups." Mrs. Bell said she did not know of any other groups prepared to handle the whole task.

Dr. Rufus Payne, of the Fulton county health department, said in his opinion gains in conquering tuberculosis must be made by preventive work and the Fulton health department has been doing such work for a number of years. Dr. Payne showed plate after plate in demonstrating the way in which tuberculosis may be caught in its first stages by the X-ray. He explained in such cases a cure can be effected in a relatively short period of time, thus "stretching" Atlanta's pital space by a quicker tu over of patients. The cost of each X-ray picture made by the department is about a cent a picture, Dr. Payne said.

Dr. James F. Hackney, of the Atlanta health department, explained the city's expenditures for support of Battle Hill Sanatorium prevented allocation of funds for preventive work. He both preventive

22-1943

Atlantans In Mass Attack On Syphilis

"Atlanta Daily" JAN 26 1943

Atlanta Ga. JAN 26 1943

SYPHILIS, Atlanta's number one public menace, to men in the armed forces and to civilians, too, is receiving death-dealing blows through the combined efforts of City and State Public Health agencies, Schools and Colleges, Police officials, educators and business and professional leaders.

The campaign, under the sponsorship of The Junior Chamber of Commerce and The Atlanta Senior Chamber of Commerce, a great number of outlying communities like College Park, Hapeville and East Point, have thrown their efforts and influence behind the Atlanta fight and have announced arrangements to have a mass blood test of its membership.

Forty members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, which has prosecuted an attack on Atlanta's venereal disease dangers since Pearl Harbor, recently submitted to simple, painless blood tests to prove they are sincere in their belief that every citizen should be examined for his health's sake.

Working under a grant of financial aid from a private foundation, with larger sums from the federal, state and city governments, the Junior Chamber of Commerce open last August, Atlanta's Health Center Number 1 at 11 Hunter St., S. W. n this larger, better equipped and staffed health center needy citizens are given thorough physical examinations for the detection of contagious diseases. The Center is open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily except Saturday It is closed Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Atlanta Daily World JAN 26 1943

Other results of the Junior Chamber's efforts include a prophylaxis Station for men in the armed services at the corner of Spring Street and Carnegie Way. The old Venereal clinic opposite Grady Hospital, and City Council has made available buildings formerly used for the city dairy as detention wards for treatment of infected prostitutes.

Atlanta Daily World JAN 26 1943

Pastors of numerous churches have joined in the march on this disease. Out of 109 Atlanta firms employing workers; 55 require annual health examinations, the Junior Chamber of Commerce reported.

H. Reid Hunter, Superintendent in charge of Atlanta High Schools, reported that a committee is working out a course on social diseases to be used in the Junior and Senior high schools.

Much has been done to improve the record on syphilis and other venereal diseases. But until every person, no matter how high nor how low he or she may be in our social life and organization, feels the personal responsibility and pride of taking the blood test himself, the final knock-out blow for this scourge is yet a long way off.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Health nstitute To Be Conducted At E. P. Johnson

FEB 7 1943

The faculty of the E. P. Johnson Evening School will sponsor a Health Institute February 9-11. The objective is to acquaint the students with facts concerning social diseases.

FEB 7 1943

The general theme is: "Social Hygiene in War and Peace."

The following doctors have consented to give lectures: Dr. Geo. L. Hightower, Dr. John Burney, Dr. Lyndon Hill, Dr. Richard Fountain.

There will be general lectures and discussion groups. Seven members of the twelfth grade will conduct a forum on Thursday night, February 11.

The lectures are open to all persons in the community from 14 years of age and above. Principal S. T Thompkins states that the regular class schedule will be interrupted to accommodate the institute.

FEB 7 1943

GEORGIA

Woman Bound Over For Not Taking Syphilis Treatment

APR 2 1943

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

APR 2 1943

The first legal hammer blow against the practice of persons infected with venereal diseases failing to comply with the law by neglecting to take treatment at the city clinic was struck here yesterday in recorder's court.

The precedent-making action was taken by Recorder A. W. Callaway in the case of a 24-year-old Negro woman, Emma F. Smith, of a Chappell street, S. W., address, when he ordered her bound over to the state court for failure to take treatment at the clinic. Bond was set at $200.

Observers believed the action marked the first time in the history of Atlanta recorders' courts that a person infected with a venereal disease had been bound over to the state court for failure to take the clinic treatment.

Served in Stockade.

Arraignment of the woman disclosed that, following a recent sentence to the stockade on a charge of soliciting, she had failed to take treatment for syphilis at the expiration of the stockade term.

Prior to Recorder Callaway's action yesterday he maximum penalty for failure to take treatment was 30 days in the stockade.

Persons arrested on vice charges are examined, it was pointed out, and, if found to be infected, are ordered to take treatment at the clinic following serving of the sentence.

APR 2 1943

In this connection, Police Chief M. A. Hornsby said the "facilities of the entire department are at the services of the clinic in helping to bring in these persons for treatment."

Callaway Backs Drive.

Recorder Callaway, in commenting on his action, said: I will do anything in my power to see that the wishes of Chief Hornsby and the health authorities are carried out in the drive against vice and venereal diseases."

APR 2 1943

He added that the vice problem is accented by the fact that of the 700 persons arrested monthly on vice charges, 500 are found to be infected, and that of 200 of these are "repeaters" or persons who come before him repeatedly on the same or similar charges.

The problem is further complicated, observers pointed out, by the fact the recorders' courts can only try persons brought before them on the specific charges named, such as soliciting, drunkenness. occupants of a dive, etc.

Reveal Dangers Of Diseases

Three films, designed to educate Atlantans as to the danger of venereal diseases and methods of treatment are being shown in local schools and centers in the observance of National Negro Health Week here under auspices of the Atlanta Urtan League.

APR 7 1943

The films are "Know For Sure," "Health Is A Victory" and "With These Weapons." They were shown Monday night at the John-son Evening School, Tuesday at Morehouse College, and will be shown today at Booker T. Howard and the National Youth Administration schools and tonight at the Washington High Evening School Thursday morning, classes students will be shown the films, while Thursday night soldiers at the Army

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Maternity Cases Are Taken Despite Crowded Hospitals

MAR 29 1943

MAR 29 1943

Motherhood, growing apace with other productive institutions these wartime days, is being taken in stride by Atlanta hospitals despite crowded conditions which in some sections of Georgia are forcing patients from maternity wards as early as 24 to 48 hours after delivery.

Waiting lists are the rule, and sometimes patients are forced to go elsewhere than their favorite hospital, but no prospective mother is denied hospitalization of some kind, even if they have to take a hall bed until someone else is moved home.

MAR 29 1943

"We don't try to tell the mothers how long to stay," said Superintendent George R. Burke, of Piedmont hospital, "but we do try to encourage them to leave as soon as the doctor considers it safe."

And this holds true with other hospitals with the exception of Grady, where maternity cases have fallen off due to better, or seemingly better, economic conditions among the lower salaried people.

MAR 29 1943

But in the colored ward at Grady business is brisk as usual, Dr. Frank Eskridge, assistant residentu physician of the maternity ward, reporting his department "as busy as ever." Sometimes, he said, it is necessary to send mothers home after two or three days.

The average residence in private hospitals is six or seven days, the length of time Emory University hospital had considered sufficient even before things got crowded.

MAR 29 1943

About the state at large, however, it is another picture, an incongruous picture of persons who formerly did their childbearing at home jamming into hospitals of metropolitan areas and war industry centers.

This, said Dr. Ed Watson, of the State Board of Health, is because many war workers are dislocated from their homes and have no one to help out with the nursing.

"And lots of them are carrying hospital insurance that they never carried before," he added.

Latest figures of the health department show babies are being turned off the production line at better than 198 each day, with Georgia topping the national birth rate at 20.7 a thousand persons.

"Whether or not it is because nature is determined to replace men lost in battle," said Dr. Watson, "it is true that until the present conflict the national birth rate had been steadily increasing."

Physicians have found significance in the lapse of time between Pearl Harbor and last October, when all birth records in Georgia were broken.

MAR 29 1943

Although army posts and naval stations are helping by providing pre-natal care and actual delivery by service physicians for service families, it is getting harder for expectant mothers to get the care they once enjoyed because doctors and nureses have gone to war.

MAR 29 1943

So it's up to mothers, say health authorities, to learn all they can about the business of childbearing and to avail themselves of maternal and child health centers if they can't afford to obtain private physicians.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Folsome Here To Help Eradicate Venereal Diseases

FEB 28 1943

Dr. C. H. Folsome, of the U. S. Public Health Service, has been assigned to the Atlanta area to set up a work in the eradication of venereal disease among the colored population, it was revealed Saturday. Dr. Folsome has gone to work, meeting with representatives of the

Shown In Atlanta Schools

APR 7 1943

3 Health Films

Atlanta Daily World

Designed To

educational, economic and social conference with accredited delegates from Atlanta civic, religious, group and preparing for a future

subject of venereal disease

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Administration School, Atlanta University, will see them. Friday night residents of the Henry Grady Homes and others may see the films at the Grady Homes auditorium.

Several Atlanta organizations are cooperating with the League's venereal disease "wake up" program as a Health Week feature. Insurance agents are distributing an instructive folder entitled, "News about Syphilis and Gonorrhea" and the League plans to put workers in the field later this week to make a house-to-house distribution of the valuable information units.

THEATRES COOPERATE

Bailey's Theatres are to show films similar to those being shown at schools and community assembly centers.

Meanwhile, Atlantans are being urged to have their blood tested to determine whether or not they may have venereal disease infection. Those under treatment are urged to continue receiving it until cured. Partial treatment is worse than no treatment—both mean other diseases, loss of job and early death they are advised.

Saturday afternoon, at 12:30 o'clock, the People's College broadcast over Radio Station WGST will feature a forum on the Atlanta venereal disease control situation by Urban League Secretary Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Health Education Committee Chairman J. R. Henderson, and Dr. Callahan, of Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Atlanta Boy Scouts will put up posters telling of the scourages of syphilis and gonorrhea Saturday.

APR 7 1943

APR 7 1943

APR 7 1943

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
March 28, 1943

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM T. BELL JR.

Health Center Needs

The need for expanded health services to Atlanta's Negro population was realistically outlined this week by medical and social organizations interested in attacking what the Army and Navy consider their main health problems in possible selectees.

In Atlanta, foremost city of the Southeast, it was shown, Negroes die faster than they are born. For every 1,000 Negroes who die each year, only 890 are born, a net loss of slightly more than 11 per cent each year.

Added to this is the fact that the Negro infant mortality rate of 88.6 per 1,000 live births lags 2 years behind the white rate of 47.5.

Although 34 per cent of Atlanta's total population is Negro colored stillbirths form 60 per cent of all stillbirths in the city. The white rate is 32 per 1,000 live births. The Negro rate is 78 per 1,000.

High T. B. Rates

The amount of tuberculosis proportionately is double that of the white population. Negro deaths from tuberculosis are four and a half times greater than white deaths from the same cause. Meanwhile, this disease remains primarily a scourge of youth, 75 per cent of all Negro T. B. deaths occurring to people under 35 years of age.

Venereal diseases account for a large part of the general health problem. In 1940, 79.5 per cent of all reported deaths from syphilis were Negro. Of 98 infant deaths from syphilis, 73 were Negro.

Added to this picture of health conditions is the fact that the birth rate of this population has not shown any appreciable decline during the last decade. More than half of the city's premature births are Negro, however, and this segment of the city also accounts for 61 out of every 100 pneumonia deaths.

Although twice as many white as Negro babies are born each year, the actual number of Negro infants dying each year is larger than the number of white infants dying.

Problem Recognized

The seriousness of the situation has been especially emphasized by the Fourth Service Command of the United States Army, along with officials of the United States Public Health Service. It has also been acknowledged by city and state officials interestd in devising some means of combatting the health menace, now recognized as a handicap to building an effective Army.

Meanwhile, local, state and federal offihials, along with the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Atlanta Medical Association, the Atlanta Urban League, other social agencies and interested public citizens are considering plans for a program of treatment and education.

While the problems of health are recognized as inseparable from poor housing, low income and other factors, it is believed that an intelligently planned approach through treatment of those now having diseases and education of those who might contract them may provide at least a stop gap to the health conditions of the Atlanta Negro.

APR 9 1943

Health Clinic Proposed For Citizens Here

Atlanta Daily World

Colored Staff Would Operate Large Center

A city councilman and other representatives of city and county governments charged with health matters in the Atlanta area Thursday were studying a definite and comprehensive plan for more effective venereal disease control.

The plan being studied is one approved by a health committee of the Social Planning Council which had received the recommendations from Dr. Clair Folsome, venereal disease control officer for the Atlanta area.

Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, state health commissioner, made the announcement Thursday that the plan was being studied. Money matters have not yet been agreed upon. Dr. Abercrombie said it appeared that everything would be ironed out soon. A controversy over public health matters arose after Mayor Hartsfield criticized federal health officials and said Atlanta taxpayers could not be expected to carry the total load for a large area from whom taxes could be exacted.

If the Social Planning Council plan is approved, Negroes, as well as whites in the Atlanta area, will benefit greatly.

Under the proposal, two centers, one for white and the other for colored, would be set up for treatment of syphilis. The plan recommends the establishment of a rapid treatment center for the control of primary, secondary and selected cases of early latent syphilis.

It also recommends establishment of a second large clinic in the heart of the Negro section of metropolitan Atlanta. (A Sunset Avenue location has been recommended).

"This clinic would be staffed entirely with colored physicians and nurses selected by an experienced administrator," the suggestion said. "The primary purpose for the desire to staff this second clinic with colored personnel is to induce confidence among the colored people and their leaders so that case holding and case finding of venereal disease among this race will increase. In short, to place the two races upon a competitive health basis while furnishing both with equal opportunity for adequate venereal disease control."

OTHER POINTS

Other points on the program include the establishment of a well-equipped centralized laboratory supervised by the City Health Department, the establishment of a Department of Syphilology in the City Hospital (Grady) of at least 50 beds to care for symptomatic medical complications of venereal disease, the addition of 30 more public health trained nurses each equipped with epidemiologic experience, the provision of adequate research grant-in-aids for medical personnel conducting research problems while participating in the venereal disease program in the clinics of Atlanta, the establishment of a competent group of social service workers, whose functions would seem to include liaison functions with the Police Department, liaison activities with the Social Planning Council of Atlanta, liaison activities with the courts, evaluation of social economic status of recalcitrant patients, and maintenance of a rehabilitation program, particularly among the part-time and amateur prostitutes; development of a competent clerical staff that the multiple venereal disease morbidity data may be utilized fully, addition of a competent public relations trained individual to the venereal disease staff; encouragement of the [illegible] medical schools to establish within their medical faculty a full professional division of dermatology and syphilology.

Meanwhile, the Atlanta Urban League pressed forward its campaign against venereal disease during observance of National Negro Health Week.

Three films, "Know For Sure," "Health Is A Victory," and "With These Weapons" which have been shown in a number of schools in the city, will have their last showing of the week tonight at Henry Grady Homes.

Daily World

Tomorrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock, the People's College broadcast over Radio Station WGST will feature a forum on the Atlanta venereal disease control situation by Urban League Secretary Mrs Grace Towns Hamilton, League Health Committee chairman, J. R Henderson, and Dr. Callahan, of the Junior Chamber of Commerce

Scouts will put up posters, urging Atlantans to take blood tests and continue treatment for syphilis and gonorrhea where such exists, Saturday. An instructive folder, entitled "News about Syphilis and Gonorrhea," is being distributed in every section of the city by insurance agents, League field workers and others.

Atlanta, Ga.

It is planned Sunday that several demonstrations of blood tests in churches of the metropolitan area will be held.

APR 9 1943

Hotels Given Clean Bill in Disease Drive

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Law enforcement officers, representatives of the Army and Atlanta hotel men, met yesterday with a committee of the Fulton county grand jury at the courthouse to deal with a slight upswing in the number of venereal cases among soldiers in this area.

Hotel men generally were given a clean bill of health, it was understood, but [illegible] possible revival of hotel prostitution as the weather grows colder. Major Ernest B. Howard, Army venereal control officer, stated, it was said, that his reports showed that the upswing was due to disease contracted mainly in parks and other open spaces rather than indoors. He said that the number of cases contracted from profes- [illegible] sional prostitutes had been de- [illegible] clining.

Chief M. A. Formby was understood to have told the gathering that many of the girls picked up in the city on vice charges gave out of town addresses.

Major Howard was also said to have told the meeting that Atlanta's position as regards venereal disease was better than that of several other southeastern cities.

It was brought out that the federal government so far had not allotted any funds for the proposed venereal clinic for Negroes, but that the Federal Works Agency had issued a favorable report on the project. It was said that local governmental agencies had already agreed to pay part of the cost.

AUG 23 1943

Attack on Waikiki

Last week Waikiki, Honolulu's most popular resort, became a deserted village overnight. A Jap air attack could scarcely have emptied more quickly Waikiki's streets, cafés and bars, which usually teem with thousands of soldiers and sailors. Reason: an epidemic of dengue fever.

The sudden outbreak took only six days to develop epidemic fury, jumped from seven to 39 cases. A quick-striking, infectious virus disease, dengue (pronounced denggy) is almost never fatal, but for a week or ten days it lays out its victims, causing high fever, rashes and painful swellings, severe pains in head, eyes, muscles, joints. Mosquitoes carry it.

Last week the Army and Navy promptly ordered all servicemen out of the Waikiki district (except those with business there), barred them from the scheduled first Honolulu performance of *This Is the Army,* closed recreation centers, confined sailors in Waikiki's Royal Hawaiian Hotel (now a Navy rest center) to the hotel grounds. A Negro chemical-warfare company moved into Waikiki with thousands of gallons of insecticide to wipe out mosquito-breeding places. But by week's end the epidemic had spread to seven Honolulu districts. Officers feared they might have to declare the whole city out of bounds for the armed forces.

22-1943
Columbia, S. C. Record
February 3, 1943

Birthday Ball Of Negroes To Go On Tonight

Dance for Benefit of Fund To Fight Paralysis Starts at 9

The ball for Negroes, in honor of President Roosevelt's birthday, sponsored by the Richland county campaign for the Fight Against Infantile Paralysis, will be held at the Township auditorium, beginning at 9 o'clock, tonight.

Whitey Rawl, general chairman of the Richland county campaign, lauded the work of the Negroes in the drive to raise funds for the Fight Against Infantile Paralysis.

Mr. Rawl said that this would be last in a long line of events conducted since January 15 in connection with the campaign.

Many Negro soldiers stationed at Fort Jackson are expected to attend the ball as well as local Negroes. Music is to be furnished by an outstanding orchestra.

The ball for white persons was held at the auditorium Monday night with approximately 3,000 persons attending.

The ball tonight is scheduled to begin at 9 o'clock and end at 1 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
February 17, 1943

Legion Will Open March of Dimes Booth Tomorrow

The American Legion will open its March of Dimes booth tomorrow morning at Capitol Boulevard and Church Street.

Lin C. Wetterau, who was appointed general chairman of the weeks' drive by Walter E. Gasser, commander of Post 5, has designated Sgt. Herman Burton of the Nashville Army Air Center (AAFCC) to take charge of aviation cadets who will man the booth.

Another booth in the Arcade is being sponsored by a committee of the American Legion Auxiliaries, headed by Mrs. Walter E. Gasser. Veteran of Foreign Wars, Jewel Scott and Homer Weimer, chairmen, and Disabled American Veterans, William F. Sheridan, chairman, will serve at this booth.

The proceeds collected at both booths will go to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which will apply about half of the proceeds for local use.

The Negro division, under the chairmanship of Prof. Merl R. Eppse of Tennessee A&I State College, was perfected last night. Thi division has set a goal of $2,000 as its part of the $28,000 needed here for the treatment of infantile paralysis.

All leading Nashville Negro organizations have pledged an all-out effort in the campaign. Churches, Boy Scouts, fraternities and various other clubs have all lined up to aid in the drive.

WOMEN RAISE $1,000

Tuskegee (ANP)—In a country wide drive, colored women of Macon county have raised more than $1,000 for the current infantile paralysis drive. Under the sponsorship of the Tuskegee Women's club which is headed by Mrs. Catherine Moton Patterson, wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute, every organization it was possible to touch and many individuals were canvassed during the solicitation.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
October 16, 1943

FEW NEGROES HAVE INFANTILE PARALYSIS

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15. (AP)—To the nation's doctors seeking a clue to the nature of infantile paralysis, Sister Elizabeth Kenny suggests that the skin might be the point of infection.

The Australian nurse told a medical meeting yesterday she has seen only three Negro children afflicted with infantile paralysis.

"Negroes have the same internal structure as do others," she declared. "Can it be that the disease enters through the skin and the pigment in colored people prevents it?"

Sister Kenny said it was only a possibility.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

February 19, 1943

Dime Drive Donations Increasing

Checks and money orders containing voluntary contributions amounting to $1,106.85 have been received at headquarters of the 1943 March of Dimes infantile paralysis campaign, 520 American National Bank Building, County Court Clerk John B. Cobb, general chairman, announced today.

The drive, which began yesterday, will continue through next Thursday, when chairmen of the various divisions will make their complete reports. The goal of $28,000, which will be double the amount raised last year, appears certain of realization, and possibly exceeded.

Chairmen of the different divisions, which began solicitations yesterday, reported that in practically all instances contributions were being doubled and in many cases trebled over the amounts given in 1942.

The American Legion booth, located at Church Street and Capitol Boulevard, was a busy place today, with dimes, quarters, half-dollars and dollars rolling in. Booths of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Spanish-American War Veterans, located in the Arcade and on Public Square, likewise reported generous contributions.

Beginning tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, 99 girls from Nashville High Schools will canvass the downtown sections with tin containers and tag each contributor. Captains of the teams and the schools they represent follow:

Mary Knight, West End; Johnnie Martin, East Nashville; Geraldine Lambert, Howard; Sarah Scott, Cohn; Jean Larabee, Central; Eleanor Black, St. Cecilia; Carolyn Phillips, North; Jean Parrish, Cathedral.

The Negro division of which Prof. Merl Epps is chairman, which raised $140 last year, has pledged itself to secure $2,000 during the current campaign, and is already at work on its solicitations.

Davidson County schools, in their first reports today, showed collections of $634.

Bee
Chicago, Ill.
JAN 3 1943

Final Plans For President's Birthday Ball

On January 30, at the Parkway ballroom the South Central Inter-Racial committee will hold its fourth annual President's Birthday ball for the aid of the Infantile Paralysis fund at the beautiful Parkway ballroom.

This committee and the friends of infantile victims are dancing on that night to raise funds so that it might be made possible for some less fortunate people to walk.

JAN 3 1943

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has built an equipped at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, a hospital at a cost of $207,356.00 to help fight the dreaded disease of infantile paralysis and in countless other ways throughout this country they are giving aid and treatment to our group.

Our own Cook County chapter, under the fine leadership of Herbert J. Lorber, is doing a fine work in our community and victims of infantile paralysis are being treated regardless of race creed or color.

JAN 31 1943

The ball on Saturday night, January 30, at the Parkway ballroom will be in the nature of a cabaret party. Floyd Campbell will furnish the music and there will be acts from Rhumboogie, Joe Hughes and the DeLisa Cafes.

This committee is doing their bit to help in the March-of-Dimes and at the same time to help the kids around our own corner.

Members of the committee are Mayor Edward J. Kelly, honorary chairman; William P. Harrison, chairman; Mrs. Edward M. Sneed, Mrs. Earl B. Dickerson, Mrs. Gonzales Motts, Miss Flo Clement, Mrs. Thelma Barbour, Mrs. Edith Clayton, Mrs Susan C. Harrison, Mrs. M. Joyner, Mrs. Rene Tansil, A. N. Fields, Miss Lillian Kee, Miss Hanna White, Miss Jessica Anderson, Mrs. Roy Lucas, Mrs. Shirley Graves, Mrs. Martini Rosseau, Mrs. Floyd Willis, Mrs. J. Levirt Kelly, Mrs. Harriett Jackson, Miss Ethel Hilliard, Mrs. Violet Fortenberry, Miss Audrey Hinton, Eli Neirman, Al Abrams, Leo Pliner and a host of others.

JAN 31 1943

Messrs. David Kellum and Eddie Plique will M.C. the occasion.

the Foundation, it was revealed, is to see that "all possible aid is given those Negro and white who already have been stricken by Infantile Paralysis, and to those whose names are added to the list of victims, each—regardless of age, race, creed, or color."

Each year 50 per cent of the money raised through the committees for the celebration of the President's birthday is left in the county in which it was contributed. There it is used to finance the service of the local chapter. **The remainder is used by the National Foundation to forward the national program of research and education.**

Thus, the money raised during the March of Dimes campaign goes, not to War Springs, Ga., as thousands of people have been wont to believe, but is dispensed equitably to some 3,000 chapters in as many counties throughout the east, middle west and west where Negroes are cared for in the same institutions as are other victims, as well as to hospitals and centers in the south where Negroes are treated, but in wards separated from the whites.

At the present time, the National Foundation for Infantile paralysis is concerned with the job of training adequate men and women, Negro and white, in the Kenny Method and in sending them to centers scattered throughout the country so that when the disease threatens on an epidemic scale, it will be relatively easy to dispatch trained persons to the scene immediately.

Birthday ball for negroes of Asheville and vicinity, held last night at the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y.W.C.A. on College street.

Dance music was by the Rhythm Masters, an eight-piece orchestra. Eloise Fleming was in charge of the cake cutting and of the sale of flowers. The Asheville Baking company donated the large birthday cake. Fitzhugh Propes served as general chairman for the ball, and the event was sponsored by the Paco Stars, local singers, was an outstanding feature of the President's

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
January 29, 1943

Birthday Ball Staged By Asheville Negroes

The performance of the Seven

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negroes Backing 'March Of Dimes' To Help Infantile Paralysis Fund

JAN 23 1943

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 — This month will find Negro people backing the March of Dimes campaign in the fight against the mysterious and dreaded, crippling disease, infantile paralysis—a disease that is no respector of race, creed, or color.

JAN 23 1943

When the battle lines are drawn and the assault begins, the Negro people are never found wanting. They love a good fight. They survive by fighting. Whether it be a foreign foe that threatens the nation's shores, prejudice that threatens the race within, or flood, famine and disease that come as a common enemy to all—the Negro battles valiantly.

BENEFITS NEGROES

They will support the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis because it granted $207,366 to Tuskegee Institute for a center to care for Negro victims, since it controls no hospitals nor their policies of discrimination. They will give too donate because one-half of what they donate will remain in the community to be spent on the work of the local chapter.

Colored people will drop their dimes and dollars because they know that the Foundation's "iron lungs" stand ready to be rushed to aid stricken child or adult of their race, wherever they are. They know if the disease attacks their family or neighborhood, the Foundation will give their doctors and hospitals the benefit of its research, technique and information.

The 50 per cent of the funds collected that go to the Foundation's headquarters is used to keep medical scientists searching day and night for causes, reliefs, cures and preventions of this great human malady.

JAN 23 1943

The $3,034,000 that has been spent in this fight against man's enemy has not been spent in vain. The 2,900 chapters set up all over the country to administer to the helpless who have been struck down and to prevent further ravages in an epidemic threatened community, work with local doctors and public health officials.

In laboratories and field research, financed by the Foundation, the search goes on for the cause and the cure. It will come some day, and while science battles with the help of the people's dimes, much is being learned each day that helps to combat the disease.

JAN 23 1943

The dimes and dollars we drop will carry on this battle for health and human life until the causes and a cure are found.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Negro In The War On Infantile Paralysis

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

This is a story of the fight against the ravages of poliometis, commonly known as polio or infantile paralysis.

No one knows exactly what causes polio or how it can be prevented, but the world knows the tragedy of its consequences . . . . the paralysis, deformity and crippling it brings to its unfortunate victims, Negro and white.

Medical science today has done much to relieve the suffering of thousands of children and adults who annually fall prey to this dreaded disease . . . . and in the adoption of the Kenny Method of treatment in December, 1941, by the Medical Advisory Committee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the theories and practices that had been applied to the treatment of the disease for decades became outmoded.

JAN 30 1943

A SCOURGE FOR YEARS

For years infantile paralysis has been a scourge to mankind, but it was not until January 2, 1938 that the national spotlight was focused on it, when under the sponsorship of President Roosevelt was formed a foundation to direct and unify the fight against this disease.

WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION

JAN 30 1943

The opinion grew that all the money collected at these birthday parties and through contributions during the month the drive is in progress, went to the Warm Springs Foundation. Officials of the National Foundation give assurance that this is not true. No funds go to the Warm Springs Foundation, unless made as a grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. It is a definite and separate corporation. It is not a part of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

"In Georgia, because of the laws of the state, it would be difficult for colored and white patients to be treated at the same hospital, unless segregated," an official said. "In order to meet that situation," he added, "a polio center was set up at Tuskegee.

DISPENSING OF FUNDS

"There is one thing that should be cleared up in the minds of the people," the official continued. "It is that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis owns no laboratories or hospitals, but through its national office and local chapters, money is paid to hospitals and centers where the disease is treated.

JAN 30 1943

disease is treated."

Monticello, Fla., News
January 29, 1943

MAMIE SCOTT LEADS NEGRO DRIVE ON POLIO

The Negro school teachers and leaders of the county have launched their drive for infantile paralysis funds with the will and determination that has marked their drives of the past. In the campaign last year they raised the sum of approximately $100 to equal the amount raised by the white people of the county. This year they are endeavoring to better this sum. Mamie Scott and her co-workers are to be highly complimented upon the wonderful work they are doing for this great cause.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
February 26, 1943

Legion Post 5 Raises $3,200 for Paralysis Fund

County Court Clerk John B. Cobb, chairman of the 1943 March of Dimes infantile paralysis campaign, announced today that Nashville Post 5, American Legion, has reported a total of approximately $3,200 for its booth at Sixth Avenue, North, and Capital Boulevard.

Legion officials and workers state that when all returns are in they expect their grand total to reach $3,500. Legionnaires as well as members of the auxiliary worked diligently in the campaign throughout the week.

The automobile dealers division reported $230 today, with more to come, while the Negro division turned in $220 as a partial report.

Complete reports are to be turned in early next week, and Cobb said it was already assured that all previous records for March of Dimes contributions would be broken.

March 7, 1943

Jackson Negroes Give $100 Toward Anti-Polio Drive

Jackson negroes contributed $100 to the 1943 infantile paralysis drive reported C. L. Barnes, dentist and chairman for the celebration of the President's Birthday among the Negroes, as he turned the money over to Dr. Felix J. Underwood, state chairman, on Saturday.

Asked how his committee raised this amount, Dr. Barnes, who also heads the local negro chamber of commerce, said it was entirely by collection, the largest amount coming from coin collectors placed in schools where negroes were registering for ration book number 2. The amount reported by Dr. Barnes does not include money donated at negro moving picture theatres.

Members of the committee assisting Dr. Barnes were: A. M. Redmond, professor L. J. Marshall, professor E. Tademy, H. M. Gilmore, and L. M. Hopkins.

Jackson, Miss. News
February 17, 1943

Negro Citizens Join Battle In Anti-Polio Drive

Getting off to a late start, the colored citizens of Jackson have nevertheless started an active, well-planned campaign for funds for the infantile paralysis drive, Mrs. J. K. McDowall, Hinds county chairman, reveals.

An organization meeting was held in the negro chamber of commerce, with members of various negro organizations present. Dr. C. L. Barnes was elected chairman of the drive and L. M. Hopkins, secretary. Assisting Dr. Barnes is an able executive committee composed of A. M. Redmond, Professor J. L. Marshall, Professor E. Tademy and H. M. Gilmore.

Definite plans were laid for the distribution of the coin collectors and dime birthday cards. This group will also handle the arrangements for collections to be made at the negro picture shows, Feb. 18 through 24, at which time the Greer Garson film for this cause will be shown.

"The splendid cooperation of the negroes in the community in this great cause is expected to be an important factor in helping to make this drive here in Hinds county a real success," stated Mrs. McDowall.

22-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

THE NEGRO, THE BATTLE OF SCIENCE AND HUMANITY

JAN 27 1943 Daily World

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM

This month will find the Negro people backing the March of Dimes campaign in the fight against the mysterious and dread cripple disease, Infantile paralysis, — a disease that is no respector of race, creed or color.

JAN 27 1943

When the battle lines are drawn and the assault begins, the Negro people are never found wanting. They love a good fight. They survive by fighting. Whether it be a foreign foe that threatens the nation's shores, prejudice that threatens the race within, or flood, famine and disease that come as a common enemy to all — the Negro battles valiantly.

They will support the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis because it granted $207,366 to Tuskegee Institute for a center to care for Negro victims, since it controls no hospitals nor their policies of discrimination. Negroes will give their dimes and dollars because the Foundation's 2,900 chapters throughout the nation, give aid every day to infantile paralysis victims of every age, religion and color. They will give top, because one half of what they donate will remain in the community to be spent on the work of the local chapter.

Daily World

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JAN 27 1943

The fifty per cent of the funds collected that go to the Foundation's headquarters is used to keep medical scientists searching day and night for causes, reliefs, cures and preventions of this great human malady.

Atlanta, Ga.

The $3,034,000 that has been spent in this fight against man's enemy has not been spent in vain. The 2,900 chapters set up all over the country to administer to the helpless who have been struck down and to prevent further ravages in an epidemic threatened community, work with local doctors and public health officials. This assistance includes medical and surgical care, orthopedic equipment, transportation to and from clinics and financial aid to pay-

JAN 27 1943

ment for hospital expenses. Chapters have been financing courses of instruction in the Kenny method of treatment for doctors, nurses and physical therapy technicians.

The Foundation's funds brought Miss Kenny from the Australian bush country where she developed her technique of hot applications plus a highly specialized method of restoring awakened muscles to normal use. This method is one of relief and salvage and not the cure that some day must be found, but it is a God-send to the suffering and helpless.

Atlanta, Ga.

In laboratories and field research, financed by the Foundation, the search goes on for the cause and the cure.

JAN 27 1943

Infantile Paralysis Fight Costs $242.356 At Tuskegee

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

A grand total of $242,356 has been spent for infantile paralysis work at the Tuskegee Institute Paralysis Center, Tuskegee, Alabama, it was announced this week by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The Tuskegee Institute for Infantile Paralysis Center, a 35-bed hospital was officially opened on January 15, 1941, as a special unit of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital, located on the Tuskegee Institute campus.

DEC 18 1943

The hospital is also research training center for colored doctors and nurses who will become specialists. Study at Tuskegee has shown the great need of such specialists, since 20 percent of all crippling among colored children has been due to infantile paralysis while the facilities for aiding victims of this dreaded disease have been woefully lacking in the past.

DEC 18 1943

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Negro T.B. Campaign Discussed By Leaders

MAR 19 1943

MAR 19 1943

A plan to open the Negro tuberculosis-finding drive in Louisville at Beecher Terrace, housing project center, was discussed yesterday at a meeting of Negro medical and civic leaders at Beecher Terrace Community Center.

Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, city-county health director, introduced Dr. C. M. Young, director of health at the center, who presented guest speakers.

By means of a portable fluorograph, X-rays will be made, at an approximate cost of 2 cents per person, of all Negroes in Louisville, the committee plans. Dr. Orville Ballard, Negro resident physician at Waverley Hills Sanatorium, reported that in 1941 there were 106 Negro deaths from the disease here, with 1,060 active cases and more than a thousand potential germ-spreaders. Tuberculosis deaths among mothers is one of the great causes for juvenile delinquency, Dr. Ballard warned.

MAR 19 1943

From a study made of Negro deaths during the first eight months of 1932, Mrs. Loraine O'Bannon, of the Louisville Tuberculosis Association, made suggestions for a tuberculosis case-finding program among Negroes.

Young men and women between 20 and 29 years old are most susceptible to the disease, she discovered, and said, in her opinion, examinations should be made in the immediate family, among other relatives (because Negroes visit a great deal), boarders and roomers, sweethearts, common law husbands and wives, friends and fellow employes.

Health Course Offered To Qualified Negroes

MAR 18 1943

Louisville and Jefferson County Negro nurses, teachers and health education workers may apply for fellowships in health education at the University of Michigan summer session offered by the Louisville and National Tuberculosis Associations, Mrs. Arch B. Terrell, Jr., executive secretary for the organization here, announced yesterday.

MAR 19 1943

She said that allowances cover tuition, transportation, room, board and books. She asked candidates to write letters by April 10, outlining experience, scholastic records and plans for using the special training, and to send the letters to her at 431 W. Liberty. Applicants must be residents of the city or county.

Tentative dates of the session are June 22 to August 14.

Appointed Health Officer In Harlem

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—When the new civil service list for district health officer in the city of New York was promulgated May 25, the name of Dr. Jerome S. Peterson appeared at the top of the list.

JUN 5 1943

District health officer now at the Central Harlem Health center, Dr. Peterson will become the second Negro health officer in the city, the other being Dr. John West, now in the army. For the last year, Dr. Peterson has served as district health officer with a provisional appointment but with civil service status now will become a permanent appointee.

One of the outstanding physicians in the city, specializing in tuberculosis, Dr. Peterson, who is 39 years old, is a native of Brooklyn, son of the late Jerome B. Peterson, one of the founders of the New York Age, and the late Cornelia White. He graduated from Boys' high school, Brooklyn, in 1921 and majored in chemistry at Syracuse university from which he was graduated in 1925.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
February 5, 1943

NEGRO SANATORIUM GETS STAFF, REOPENS

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

McGee, Miss., Feb. 4.—The infirmary for Negro patients at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium near here was reopened Wednesday after being closed for a month, Dr. Henry Boswell, superintendent, announced.

Wards for Negro patients were closed in December when all Negro nurses quit to take jobs in war industries and elsewhere. Negro leaders of the state aided in recruiting help to reopen the wards, Dr. Boswell said.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune
June 4, 1943

BROADER HEALTH PROGRAM URGED

All Negro Medical, Nursing School Advocated

If the South is to move and capitalize on its opportunities, a broadened and strengthened public health program is absolutely necessary, Walker Saussy, member of the board of administers of Charity hospital, said Thursday in an address before the Co-operative Club at The Roosevelt.

"This is my suggestion as an individual who has observed the need," he said. "There is a need in the South for an all Negro medical and nursing school to train Negro doctors and nurses to serve the Negro population, for if we would develop a stronger public health program we must make provision for this large part of our population." The facilities already here in New Orleans, the Flint-Goodridge hospital and Dillard university, make the logical starting point, he said.

This school should be financed in part by the federal government because "about half of the nurses and doctors trained in it would gravitate to the Northern Negro centers, the others staying in the South to administer the much-needed health program," he said. He suggested that students would be drawn from the scholastic top 10 per cent of Negro High school graduates, with each state being assigned a quota in the school.

"The laboring and working people," he continued, "must have a fuller health program if we are to realize the opportunities that industrialization has brought to the South. The health record in Louisiana is not disgraceful but it is poor. Great things have been done and are being done at Charity hospital for the Negro, but a rebirth of the principles of Booker T. Washington to help them help themselves will accomplish much."

Jackson College Gets Grant To Equip Center

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — President Jacob L. Reddix of the Jackson college announced Saturday that trustees of the R. H. Green foundation had made a frant of $5,000 for furnishing and equipment for the health center building for which $25,000 had recently been appropiated by the state buiding commission.

It was also announced that these funds raised withing the state have been matched by the grants of $30,000 each from the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald fund for construction of the health center and social science building as soon as priorities for material can be obtained from WPB.

The health center will have space for approximately 18 beds, office space for two doctors and two nurses, x-ray equipment and facilities fo rcarrying on a general public health and clinical service. The social science buildings replacing the present administration structure, will contain eight classrooms, library and two offices.

The R. H. Green foundation was established by the late R. H. Green of this city to better health conditions among local Negroes. It established and maintains the R. H. Green annex for Negro patients in the Mississippi Baptist hospital.

Jackson, Miss., Press
February 3, 1943

Negro Division Gets Help, Reopens At Sanatorium

SANATORIUM—(Special) — The infirmary for negro patients at the Mississippi State Tuberculosis Sanatorium here was reopened Wednesday, it was announced by Dr. Henry Boswell, superintendent of the institution.

Wards for negro patients were closed in December when all nurses quit to take jobs in war industry and elsewhere, and after efforts to employ others had failed. Negro leaders of the state assisted in recruiting new help and reopening of the wards resulted.

Treatment of tuberculosis in the negro population is considered one of the most vital parts of the fight against this disease which needlessly kills more than 1000 Mississippians a year, Dr. Boswell said.

Negro Health Status Improving Steadily Says Health Head

Commending Mississippi negroes for the active part they have taken in Negro Health Week, nationally celebrated from April 4 to April 11, Dr. Felix J. Underwood, state health officer, said that the health status of the negro is improving.

Naming tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and maternal and infant mortality as the most persistent health hazards for the negro, Dr. Underwood cited a 62 per cent decrease in negro tuberculosis deaths in Mississippi since 1914. No such rapid decrease is seen in the white death rate from this disease.

"Maternal mortality for negroes has decreased from 12.1 in 1930 to 7.0 in 1940," said the health officer, "and our 287 venereal disease clinics over the state are making a frontal attack on syphilis and gonorrhea."

Looking at some of the other diseases that make inroads upon the negro race, Dr. Underwood said that three times as many negroes as white people died of hyphoid fever in 1941; twice as many died of dysentery, nephritis, diarrhea and entiritis; almost three times as many of whooping cough, malaria, and pellagra. Pointing out that most of these are preventable diseases and including in the established public health program, he urged the negroes to take advantage of immunizations and other services offered in county health departments.

News-Birmingham, Ala.

Mississippi Doctor Ratio One To 6,250

PASCAGOULA, Miss. —(AP)— A Senate subcommittee on wartime health and education learned here that Mississippi has 6,250 persons for each active physician.

Dr. Felix J. Underwood, executive officer of the State Board of Health, gave this information at a session Friday night, and told the group, headed by Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) that if an adequately staffed hospital was provided, 80 per cent of the tubercular cases could be cured. He said the state institution at McGee at present had less than half the beds needed.

Dr. Virginia Howard, maternal and child health director for the State Health Department, told the committee that Mississippi's federal pre and post-natal aid program for service men's wives has become the largest in the South since it was inaugurated in April. She said about 3,800 mothers had been cared for.

Maj. Henry B. Hoff, acting director of the Jackson County Health Department, said that in two years the percentage of syphilis cases had been reduced from 5 to 2½ for white persons and from 30 to 17½ for Negroes.

The committee has been conducting hearings here since Thursday to find out what happens to the health and morals of a town boomed by war industries from a population of less than 5,000 to more than 20,000.

22-1943

NEW YORK

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'T-B' Death Rate Increased Among Negroes In Big Towns

JAN 2 1943

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—(ANP)—Among the 2,204,756 Negroes living in 18 American cities which have large Negro populations, 4,482 persons died last year of tuberculosis. The resultant death rate of 203 per 100,000, compared with the 1940 rate of 199, shows an increase of 2 per cent, according to a report recently released by the National Tuberculosis association.

During the same period, the tuberculosis death rate among all residents of large American cities declined 0.3 per cent, with the rate for white residents declining 1.2 per cent.

The provisional death rate for the entire country in 1941 was 44.4 per 100,000, compared with the 1940 rate of 45.9, a decline of 3.3 per cent.

CLEVELAND HAD HIGHEST RATE

JAN 2 1943

The report, which analyzes the death rate in 42 American cities with population 200,000, points out that Negroes living in Northern and Western cities with a sizeable Negro population, died of tuberculosis during 1941 at the rate of 208 per 100,000, compared with the Negro death rate of 196 per 100,000 in Southern cities.

Dallas had the lowest Negro death rate of any of the cities. Cleveland, with a Negro population of 86,080, had 256 deaths in the group, or a rate of 297 per 100,000, the highest rate among Negroes in the cities.

Following are the number of tuberculosis deaths, the death rate per 100,000 among Negroes, and the Negro population for all cities having sizeable Negro groups estimated as of July 1, 1941:

Los Angeles (pop. 66,884), number of deaths 92, death rate 138; Birmingham (pop. 110,171), deaths 169, rate 153; Indianapolis (pop. 52,039), deaths 82, rate 158; Memphis (pop. 124,616), deaths 198, rate 159; Kansas City, Mo. (pop. 41,949), deaths 70, rate 167; Pittsburgh (pop. 63,120), deaths 112, rate 177; Washington, D.C. (pop. 209,999), deaths 374, rate 178; Detroit (pop. 152,751), deaths 279, rate 183; Louisville (pop. 47,134), deaths 94, rate 199; Philadelphia (pop. 254,790), deaths 521, rate 204; New York City (pop. 474,786), deaths 1,015, rate 214; So. Louis (pop. 110,663), deaths 238, rate 215; Columbus (pop. 36,139), deaths 92, rate 255; Atlanta (pop. 106,340), deaths 271, rate 255; Newark (pop. 46,620), deaths 119, rate 255; Baltimore (pop. 168,810), deaths 441, rate 261.

JAN 2 1943

No information on the 1941 Negro death rate in four cities having large Negro populations was available. The latest figures for these cities, the 1940 rate per 100,000 population, are as follows: Cincinnati, 255; Chicago, 241; New Orleans, 128; Houston, 115.

Harlan Reports 4,000 Cases Of Syphilis

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

JAN 21 1943

Morale of Workers 'Not At Highest'

JAN 21 1943

Harlan, Ky., Jan. 20 (AP)—Dr. T. E. Hynson, director of the Harlan County health unit, reported to the Harlan County Planning Council that there are 4,000 cases of syphilis in the county.

Dr. Hynson said the county clinic examines and treats 300 persons each week for the disease and that 500 selectees from Harlan County have been given venereal disease treatment.

The report by the health director was given to the council in a meeting last night which lasted well into this morning.

County Judge F. M. Meadows told the council that only 14,000 of Harlan County's 26,000 children of school age were attending classes regularly.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

5-Year Mental Fight Won, Woman Helps Sufferers

FEB 27 1943

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Because she, herself, went through five years of "hell" in the form of a mental illness, Miss Rosa A. Kittrell, 47 Lexington Avenue, has dedicated her life to the proposition of solving the problem of curing others suffering a similar dilemma.

Miss Kittrell, executive secretary of the Committee for Mental Hygiene for Negroes, said last week that the project she began just a little over two years ago, is rapidly developing into a highly-respected organization.

The present committee, she said, grew out of a small local group, known as the White Plains Mental Hygiene Association. Today, her organization is affiliated with a mental hygiene committee at Tuskegee, Ala., and small regional groups are in the process of developing throughout the country.

Would Educate The Well

Miss Kittrell explained that her interest in a cure for mental illnesses among Negroes sprang from her own experience in "the world of uncertainty." She said the prime purpose of the organization is to educate the Negro public to the point of regarding mental sickness as a curable illness, not a cause for shame.

"When a person becomes mentally ill, he needs sympathy and understanding and an opportunity to discuss his problems more than ever before," Miss Kittrell declared.

"He doesn't get that from friends who look on mental illness as something to be hushed. I had to isolate myself from my friends because I knew that attitude was making me worse. There was only one possible source of help—a psychiatrist.

FEB 27 1943

Faced Hushed Attitude

"As there are only about five Negro psychiatrtists in the country, I was compelled to go to a white doctor, one whom I couldn't consider a 'friend' until several months had elapsed."

FEB 27 1943

She said she went to hospitals in New York and North Carolina and when she came out she had to face the "hush-hush" attitude of the outside world that often makes the patient sick again.

It is the hope of Miss Kittrell's organiaztion to remedy such situations as these which create hardships for the victims.

FEB 27 1943

Miss Kittrell was stricken with compulsive neurosis while a student at Bishop Tuttle School of Social Work. It turned out to be a glandular disturbance, curable by medical treatment.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Council For Social Hygiene To Combat Venereal Diseases

One of the realities of war is that no community escapes its impact. Social problems become intensified and the need for additional service is made impertive. The responsibility in war time for the control of venereal infection and of social hygiene education, while of major concern to the armed services, resides finally in the civilian community. It is a known fact that in a period of war the incidence of venereal disease within the civilian population increases. On the social hygiene front we are seeking to destroy a major enemy within our community, the venereal diseases, in order to survive as a more healthful people.

AUG 14 1943

In areas such as Harlem, where Negroes are the preponderant racial group, the high incidence of venereal infection is but one of the socially undersirable by-products created by segregation and denial of opportunity, lack of employment, poor housing, limited recreational facilities, and inadequate medical services. Concerned with the threat to the health of the community, the Harlem Council for Social Hygiene, a voluntary movement of individuals and organizations, has been formed for the purpose of organizing community-wide support to combat this menace. To fulfill its program the interest and cooperation of every public-spirited citizen and organization is invited. The Council, firm in the conviction that ignorance and disease thrive together, believes that the more people know about venereal diseases, the better it will be able to combat them. The program of the Council is two-fold:

1. To meet emergent needs by devising ways and means of remedying social hygiene conditions which now exist in this community.

2. To encourage understanding and support of social hygiene in general as a permanent service to the community.

In sponsoring this program, the Council is cognizant of the fact that its effectiveness in this and other socially deficient communities is in the final anaylsis dependent upon those social conditions which create an environment more conducive to normal family relationships.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Syphilis Cry Starts New Smear Here

DEC 4

Looks As Though Crime Smear Lost Stride In Uptown Area

By EUNACE WOODSON

Violent repercussions to the

Made Survey

The report, pointing out that the Mayor had approved the survey made by Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins on the conditions in the area stated:

"The results of this study, carried out in the last nine months, showed serious public health problems.

Strange that this report has only reached the hands of Mayor LaGuardia in since the Mayor had approved a month ago for a health conference at 1301-05 Fulton St., in the heart of the area.

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DEC 4

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"race smear" started by members of an alleged "Christian Front-infested" organization in an effort to demoralize the findings of the "up-lifting-pale Bedford-Stuyvesant section, faces" resenting the presence of took a new turn last Friday. the Negro in this Borough.

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"dirty-handed disc with the resounding criticisms from lems."

Though the main object of such a report should be the

new drive involving an alleged

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

ventive measure for adjusting the situation, this fact was only mentioned when Dr. Stebbins said that a request for funds had been made to the budget director, adding that an experienced health officer would be assigned as soon as equipment is obtained.

Infant Mortality Rate Declines

Age

New York, N. Y.

New York City's infant mortality rate in the week ending last Saturday, August 7 was 26.2 per thousand live births, seven full points lower than in the preceding week, according to the vital statistics report for the week, handed yesterday to Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins by Registrar of Records Thomas J. Duffield.

"The vital statistics for the week just closed," says the report, "indicate little change from the preceding week in the health of New Yorkers. The general death rate was 9.4 per thousand of population —up slightly from that of the week ending July 31.

"Measles incidence is declining [illegible] expected at this season.

"Newly reported cases of pneumonia declined slightly. Deaths from this cause, however, showed a slight increase."

AUG 2 1943

10,000 Syphilitics In "Little Harlem"

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(ANP)—Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia recently received Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins' report on recorded syphilis cases in the Bedford-Stuyvesant ("Little Harlem") section of Brooklyn, which has reached 10,000 covering a period of five years. The grand jury's report of last August was substantiated by Dr. Stebbins' findings. Their report showed that prostitution and venereal disease were rife in Little Harlem section.

Again on November 15, the jury reported that law was not enforced in this area. This they blamed on Mayor LaGuardia.

Among Dr. Stebbins' findings included the tuberculosis death rate in this section which takes in a space of 12 miles. The rate is four times higher than the rest of the city, exclusive of Harlem.

DISEASE RAVAGES 'LITTLE HARLEM'

NOV 27 1943

10,000 Syphilis Cases There in 5 Years, Tuberculosis Death Rate Three Times City's

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Substantiating at least one phase of the August grand jury's presentment, that prostitution and venereal disease were rife in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, Brooklyn's "Little Harlem," Commissioner of Health Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins in a report to Mayor La Guardia yesterday afternoon disclosed that there were approximately 10,000 recorded cases of syphilis in the area in the last five years, an average of 2,000 a year.

The tuberculosis death rate in the wide belt that stretches across the neck of the borough and embraces twelve square miles, is four times higher than in the rest of the city, exclusive of Harlem, Dr. Stebbins also revealed.

These disclosures were made public by the Mayor himself as part of a report on the progress of plans, approved a month ago, for a health center at 1301-05 Fulton Street, in the heart of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

Never Neglected, Says Mayor

The Mayor emphasized that plans for improving the section, along with other sections of the city, have been under way for more than a year, and, in refutation of the grand jury's charges, declared that Dr. Stebbins' report "shows that conditions in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section have never been neglected by any city department."

Dr. Stebbins recalled that the Mayor had included in the master plan for the development of health centers a center for the Bedford area; that in addition, in 1942, the Mayor approved a substation for the section, and that at his, the Mayor's suggestion, "because of the increasing needs for that area," he had undertaken "a detailed survey of health needs in Bedford, particularly in that area above Atlantic Avenue."

"Plans for improving this section," the Mayor declared, "were in progress, along with every other section of the city, over a year ago in addition to the constant improvement during the past ten years.

"This is because of the action of the Health Department in knowing of the actual cases. If the Health Department had not been doing this work, it would not know of the tubercular and venereal cases."

Dr. Stebbins said that his survey, carried out in the past nine months, "showed serious public health problems in this area." He continued:

"For example, the tuberculosis death rate in the district is significantly higher than the rest of the city. Moreover, the tuberculosis death rate in the health area above Atlantic Avenue is approximately three times that of the rest of the city and approximately four times that of the rest of the city, exclusive of Harlem.

Venereal Rate Unusually High

"The venereal disease rate is unusually high, with approximately 10,000 cases of syphilis reported during the past five years.

"In view of these and other evidences of unusual public health problems in this particular area, you approved approximately one month ago the immediate and emergency development of additional health facilities. In accordance with your approval, a tentative site for the development of health services in this area was selected at 1301-1305 Fulton Street in Brooklyn.

"At the present time in the Budget Director's office is a request stating that you have given approval for the development of the project and for the necessary limited funds for this center, including venereal disease clinic, tuberculosis clinic, child health station and the necessary nursing and sanitary personnel.

"As soon as this new district center can be equipped and opened it is our plan to assign to it one of our experienced health officers who has been given special training by the Health Department."

Meanwhile it was reported, but not confirmed, that the six high police officials who conducted the survey ordered by the Mayor following the grand jury presentment on which Commissioner Valentine's report to the Mayor was based, would be summoned before the grand jury when it convenes again on Dec. 6. These reports also had the Mayor and Commissioner Valentine again being summoned as witnesses.

Mr. Valentine was before that body on his last appearance on Tuesday for an hour and a half. He was the sole witness that day. The grand jury, it was said, would make a full study of the Valentine report.

Priest Backs Grand Jury

Mgr. John L. Belford, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Madison Street and Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, commenting on the Valentine report, said he believed the grand jury present-ment, which blamed the Mayor and the Police Department for failing to curb alleged widespread lawlessness in the area, was "fair and reliable."

In outspoken fashion, the priest said the issue was whether the police were unfettered and in a position to take remedial action or whether they had to abide by orders from the Mayor.

"I think," he said, "the situation boils down to this—is the Police Department really free to do what it thinks it ought to do, or does it get its orders from City Hall?"

Patrolman David Liebman, whose talk at the mass meeting of the Midtown Civic League last Sunday while on vacation and in civilian clothes led to racial recriminations and his subsequent suspension by Commissioner Valentine, yesterday sought out Mgr. Belford, who was also a speaker at the church rectory.

His speech, Mgr. Belford told him, was the best of the meeting, but the priest said he also told Liebman that he thought he erred in expressing what could be construed as criticism of the Police Department. Mgr. Belford likewise said he did not think there was anything in the patrolman's speech to give offense and that he believed Liebman used the word "sunburned" referring to Negroes in a light vein.

Mgr. Belford took occasion to remark that he himself had been criticized recently by Negroes as being anti-Negro. He said he was not anti-Negro, but that he was opposed to "bad behavior," whether by white persons or Negroes.

Sumner A. Sirtl, head of the Midtown Civic League, who presided at the stormy mass meeting, yesterday declared the Valentine report was "definitely made and timed to offset the presentment of the August grand jury and the expected report of the July grand jury on conditions in Brooklyn.

"Certainly," he said, "a thorough, unbiased investigation shows conclusively that inadequate police protection and the lack of enforcement of the law are largely responsible for the lawless condition."

The July grand jury has been reported ready for a week to issue a presentment of its own on crime conditions in the borough.

Generally supervising the survey ordered by the Mayor which was conducted by 420 policemen was Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell. The five other police officials who made reports were Deputy Chief Inspector Michael J. Murphy, on bars and grills; Inspectors William P. O'Brien and Conrad H. Rothengast, on suspected premises; Deputy Inspector George Mitchell, dealing with church closings, and Deputy Inspector William M. Kent, reporting for the Juvenile Aid Bureau that he heads.

Colored People Raise T. B. Funds

Kenansville, N. C.
June 24, 1943

The coolred people of Duplin County have collected $217.64 for T. B. prevention. They sent $54.41 to the State and Federal fund. The other amount will be put in their fund for medical supplies for casts, for X-rays and special needs of T. B. colored patients who are serviced by Welfare Department. The Chairman of this fund was Supervisor of Schools, Mamie Turner. The needy T. B. colored people will be grateful to Mamie for her most outstanding services.

Ten T. B. Suspects will be carried Thursday, February 4 for examination at Sanatorium.

Charlotte, N. C. News
June 24, 1943

Negroes To Aid Survey

Two Will Help In Health Probe

Representatives of the Charlotte Dental Society and of the Negro Medical Society today were added to the general committee of doctors appointed by City Manager R. W. Flack to conduct a survey of the City Health Department.

Dr. Robert T. Ferguson, chairman of the committee, said that members of the general committee had met and appointed to the committee Dr. Ralph F. Jarrett, representing the Dental Society and Dr. Edson E. Blackman, representing the society of Negro doctors.

These appointments, Dr. Ferguson said, will round out the professional organizations interested in the survey for the "revitalization and reorganization" of the Health Department.

AWAITS REPORT

Dr. Ferguson said at the meeting of the committee no other business was transacted and it is awaiting the report of the executive committee, which was charged with the actual conduct of the survey.

This smaller committee is headed by Dr. Hamilton W. McKay and it has the services of Dr. Harold W. Brown, dean of the School of Public Health at the University of North Carolina, as public health consultant. Dr. Brown was here last week assisting in the survey but further work is yet to be done.

When the survey has been finished by the executive committee, its findings will be reported to the general committee of doctors who in turn will transmit the report and recommendations to the City Manager.

Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
July 9, 1943

Drive On Venereal Disease By Negroes Needed, School Told

Public Health Group At Negro College Is Told Of Conditions

Hugo Isedero Fontellio-Nanton, publicist for the North Carolina division of the United States Public Health Service yesterday told an assembly of health workers at North Carolina College for Negroes that "Negroes are doing little to remedy the existing situation."

The group was assembled for instruction through the General Education Board and the North Carolina School-Health Coordination Service.

"During the first war," the speaker said, "there was a weak effort to carry on a desirable program of control. Today, however, there is a program of control directed at the Negro."

The alarmingly high rate of venereal disease among Negroes he attributed to "low economic conditions. There is no logical reason why Negroes should have more syphilis than any other race and they must realize now, that this evil must be eradicated, for in the post-war rehabilitation program they must have a place. They must be fit to participate fully, as a consequence, there would be no excuse for not being included in any phase of post-war development.

"Teachers are too technical in their dissemination of knowledge to youngsters," he continued. "We lose sight of facts when we go into too many technicalities. A teacher who attended one of the larger universities is apt to go into a classroom even in the rural section and attempt to tell her teen-age pupils in as scientific manner as was taught to her that they should use a tooth brush in such and such a way, with total diregard to whether or not the parents of such pupils are in a position to purchase tooth brushes.

"For generations, venereal disease has been talked about in whispers and Negroes have a pernicious attitude in smothering the truth concerning sex problems. In addition to the four freedoms for which we are fighting, there must be added a fifth, and that is freedom from venereal disease."

NEGRO CHILDREN TO BE HEALTHIER IN POST-WAR ERA

Bills Creek Community Clinic, Conducted By Health Department, Helping In War Effort.

Forest City, N. C. Courier
August 12, 1943

The Negro clinic recently opened by the Health Department in a mountain section of Rutherford County, was visited by Mrs. A. C. Duncan, executive secretary of the Rutherford County U. S. Service Corps recently.

"The clinic is certainly a step forward in improving the mental as well as the physical health of the Negro," says Mrs. Duncan, "and Dr. Ben Washburn, county health officer and child welfare chairman of the Citizens Service Corps, is to be commended for this fine piece of work.

"One noticeable feature," says Mrs. Duncan, "is the fine cooperation of Dr. Washburn and his staff, with the Negro leaders of the community.

This clinic is located in the Bills Creek section, near Chimney Rock, in a small schoolhouse. The Negro men of the community made the tables, cabinets and other furnishings and the teachers of the scho helped arrange them and get ready for the opening.

The quarters consist of two rooms, a reception room and an examination room. On the walls are very attractive pictures and displays and on a display table is shown a baby bed and all the proper forms of attention and medical care of a new baby. The mothers are instructed with this form of visual education. On the nurse's desk are shown different baby foods, and cards give instructions on feeding, etc. Vaccinations of all types are given to prevent spreading of disease.

Two nurses, one a supervisor, and Dr. Washburn, the county health officer, attend this clinic once a month. There is a nurse's aide also assisting. In the winter months it is very disagreeable to get to this clinic in bad weather. But it is always attended regardless of the weather. The nurses go early and see that there is fuel and have the clinic warm when the doctor and patients arrive.

Through this clinic the Negroes of the Bills Creek and Chimney Rock area are preparing themselves and their children for a healthier future in the post-war period.

NEGROES SEEK VOICE ON UNIT

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
September 23, 1943

Crusaders Hope Race Will Be Represented On New Board Of Health.

Negro leaders of the Community Crusaders yesterday voiced to city councilmen their hope that the seven-man Board of Health to be named by council next week will contain one Negro representative.

Discussions concerning the health board were confined to informal conversations yesterday, but Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross and Henry Houston of the Negro civic group said that they had talked with City Manager R. W. Flack and one or two of the council members about the possibility of Negro membership.

Of the nine doctors recommended by the Mecklenburg Medical society and the Charlotte Medical society for positions on the board, one nominee was a Negro physician. But, since the medical seats on the final health panel will number only three, there was no certainty that any particular doctor would be chosen.

The Charlotte Dental society had nominated three men, of which one will be selected; and the Charlotte Drug club had submitted the names of three pharmacists for that group's one place on the board.

Two of the Health board members will be businessmen with no political affiliations to be nominated and elected by councilmen.

Pending the final appointments, scheduled next Wednesday, there was no public announcement of the names of nominees.

Kinston, N. C. Record
September 16, 1943

COLORED PEOPLE ORGANIZE FOR 1943 SEAL SALE

A meeting composed of the representive colored people of the community was held Monday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing colored workers for the coming 1943 Christmas Seal Sale. The following were chosen as leaders of this drive: Prof. W. M. Anderson, chairman; Prof. W. W. Smalls, secretary; W. B. Thomas, bond chairman; S. Bacote, Lavinia Chandler, and Prof. Fulton, assistant workers.

The meeting was conducted by Blanch Sawell, State Tuberculosis nurse. Present also were Mrs. P. O. Arrowsmith, President, and Mrs. James Turbeville, Executive Secretary of the Williamsburg Tuberculosis association, both of whom complimented the colored workers on the success of their last year's seal sale, proceeds from which topped all previous year due to the energy and interest of the colored workers Enthusiaim was expressed by all present, and this year's drive promised to be even better than last years. The colored committee expressed themselves as being ready to help with any phase of the work.

Nurse Sawell, working with Dr. Montgomery and the county health nurse, has been in the county for the past two weeks, to aid in the tuberculosis follow-up work. She has aided in getting patients to the State hospital. Nurse Sawell, whose work is supported byt he County Tuberlosis Association, has been lecturing in colored churches over the county, and has conducted a follow-up program among the cantact of turberculosis over a five year period, who will come into the county health office for futher examination. Nurse Sawell will return to the county on Sept. 15 to conplete her program.

There is still an alarming amount of turberculosis among the colored people of the county, and the Wil-

Goal of $8,500 Set for Wake Association's Sale of Seals and Bonds

The annual seal and bond campaign of the Wake County Tuberculosis Association begins tomorrow.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
November 21, 1943

T B Association Annual Campaign Monday

hamsburg Turberculosis Association hopes that it will be able to serve more nursing service in the coming year-to aid Nurse Blanch Sawell in her splendid work.

with the posting of seals to those on the association's mailing list. This year's goal is $8,500.

The seal chairman for the drive is Mrs. Will Hudson. LeRoy Martin is bond chairman, and Mrs. Josephus Daniels is honorary chairman.

Plans for the drive were completed at a luncheon on Thursday, at which time committee chairmen were introduced and the work of the campaign committee was outlined by Mrs. Hudson.

Chairmen in charge of county solicitation are Mrs. Randolph Benton, Wake Forest; Mrs. George W. Bryan, Garner; Mrs. W. S. Cozart, Fuquay Springs; Mrs. Carey Green, Millbrook; Mrs. G. H. Scarborough, Mrs. Tom Allen, Mrs. M. C. Todd, and Mrs. M. M. Veazey, Wendell; Mrs. J. G. Lane, Auburn; Mrs. J. G. Coggins and Mrs. B. S. Smith, Cary; and Mrs. H. C. Wade, Zebulon.

Assistant chairmen of sale are Mrs. Clyde Eby and Mrs. James A. Rogers, Sr. Chairmen of other committees are Mrs. W. T. Martin, church; Mrs. W. C. Pressly, radio; Mrs. L. D. Baver, colleges; Mrs. Charles Separk, bangle day; and Mrs. A. E. Rozar, Mrs. Wilbur Betts, Mrs. F. V. Fonville, and Mrs. George M. Norwood, schools.

Free Clinic.

One of the activities of the association is a free diagnostic clinic which was established in March under the direction of Dr. Earl Brian. During the past six months, more than 1,000 persons have been examined at the clinic. The examinations resulted in discovery of 18 cases of active tuberculosis.

The clinic program offers free fluroscopic examinations, and this is proving extremely valuable in that it makes possible discovery of the disease in incipient stages.

Among other undertakings of the Wake County organization—made possible through the funds raised by the annual sale of seals and bonds—are a rehabilitation program; placing in the State Sanatorium cases which cannot be accepted at the Wake County Tuberculosis Hospital; providing milk where needed; and furnishing the services of a visiting nurse.

Negroes Meet Wednesday.

The Negro division of the campaign will complete plans for its part in the drive at a meeting Wednesday evening at 8 at the Dr. Tupper Baptist Church. Mrs. Nan Frazier heads the Negro unit.

Meeting with the division will be Mrs. J. W. Bunn, president of the association; Mrs. Baxter Durham, executive secretary; Mrs. Will Hudson, chairman of the seal sale campaign; and Mrs. Mae Nichols, representing the North Carolina State Tuberculosis Association. Mrs. Nichols will show a movie on tuberculosis association work.

MEET THE PERSONNEL OF SEABOARD HEALTH ASS'N

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Shown above are staff and field nurses representing the Atlantic Seaboard Agricultural Workers' Health Association, Region IV, Regional Office, Raleigh, N. C. Front row, J. A. Markley, M.D., surgeon, right, U.S. P.H.S. regional medical officer, War Food Administration, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Matilda Wade, R.N., supervisor of nurses, War Food Administration Office of Labor, Washington, D. C.; H. R. Wood, business manager Atlantic Seaboard Agricultural Health association, Inc., Bethesda, Md.; Miss Minnie B. Hamilton, R.N., supervising field nurse, Regional Office, Raleigh, N. C.; J. Kramech, statistical clerk, Central Office, Bethesda, Md.; Miss Idell Buchan; clerks, Miss Katherine Gulledge and Mrs. Fay Cover Adams. Field Nurses representatives are: (names represented by number, (1) Mrs. Viola LaFord Beard, Va.; (2) Mrs. Freeland B. Price, N. C.; (3) Miss B. L. Freeman, N. C.; (4) Miss W. Lucille Zimmerman, S. C.; (5) Miss Alice Holmes, Fla.; (6) Miss Gladys O. Carter, N. C.; (7) Miss Lula F. Smith, Va.; (8) Miss T. Isley McDanniel, N. C.; (9) Miss B. L. Murray, La.; (10) Miss E. O. Seay, Va.; (11) Miss P. E. Griffin, Va., and (12) Miss Charlotte M. Fasion, N. C.

NOV 12 1943

Feb 1943

22-1943

Oklahoma

Force Negro Pupils To Take Syphilis Tests In Tulsa

Chicago Defender R Chicago, Illinois

TULSA, Okla. — Local school and health officials are testing colored children here as carriers of social diseases but refuse to allow white pupils to undergo the same tests.

MAR 27 1943

Positive disapproval of the plan as a citywide undertaking was announced by Harry Gowans, superintendent of schools, who declared the move was unfeasible for operation in the white schools. Both he and Dr. Mabel Hart, school physician, claimed they did not know the tests were being made in the colored schools until it came to their attention in the press. Both stated it would not be tolerated for the white school children of the city.

The program started at the Booker Washington high school and has since been planned for other colored institutions. The Negro district in which the school is located is under the supervision of Dr. Frank Elliott Jr., of the U. S. Health department, and Mrs. Billie Parks, nurse of the state health department.

Decline Comment

Meanwhile, city and school officials called upon by irate colored parents have refused to comment on the merit of the plan. Those contacted are said to have claimed that the program was to have been a voluntary testing of junior and senior high school children. The announced purpose was to discover the presence of indications of syphilis or gonorrhea.

MAR 27 1943

Commenting on the advisability of the plan as a citywide venture, Dr. Hart said, "I do not believe the people of our city have been educated to accept such an arrangement and I do not think it will be extended to the white schools unless certain changes are made in the plan as I now understand it."

She refused, however, to commit herself as the feasibility of its being continued in the Negro schools.

22-1943

Rhode Island

Blood (Not Blue) Really Counts in Newport Now; City Has Halved Venereal Disease During War

PM
New York, N. Y.

New Deal Mayor Has Solved Problem of Handling Servicemen

By SERRELL HILLMAN
Staff Correspondence

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—In Newport's heydey, when Mrs. Vanderbilt ruled America's social capital for at least four terms, your blood was tested—just to see if it was blue.

JUN 15 1943

Nowadays, with the armed forces having virtually taken over the town, its aristocracy has become a matter of bars and stripes.

The famous Casino, where the 400 reveled in garden parties and lawn tennis, is an officers' club. Exclusive Bailey's Beach may not even be opened this year.

And blood tests really mean what they say in the Newport of 1943.

Venereal Disease Declines

In this connection, a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee has justifiably singled Newport out for special praise, saying the city is handling the problem of venereal disease wisely and realistically.

City officials are pleased by this tribute, but modest. They give much credit to the armed forces with which they say have cooperated admirably. Also, the officials remind you, Newport has always been a Navy town. The war has not created new problems; it has increased old ones.

JUN 15 1943

But these facts overshadow civic modesty:

¶ Newport's venereal rate has been trimmed almost in half since the war began. It is now 3.7 per 1000.

¶ Of the 800 births last year in a city whose civilian population has jumped from 30,000 to 60,000 during the war, only 12 were illegitimate.

Police Attitude Sound

¶ Newport has no houses of prostitution and no after-hours joints. Liquor is not served after 1 a.m. and even servicemen have to prove they are 21 before getting a drink.

JUN 15 1943

This quiet seaport has the same problems as other centers of war activity—shifting population, housing, transportation. Yet it is a model of order and cleanliness. Why?

For one thing, its police department views sex without alarm. The officials know it can't be outlawed. All they hope to do is keep the problem under control.

Edward C. Sullivan, taciturn but alert police chief, says he doesn't think arrests or raids help much.

"We don't want to make Newport a puritan town," he emphasizes. "The sailors and the girls working at the torpedo station are entitled to fun. We don't regard syphilis as a crime, but as a disease to be cured."

These are some of the methods used by Sullivan to keep venereal diseases down:

¶ The curfew, imposed by law 15 years ago, which authorizes police to take people off the streets at nights, send them home or bring them to the station for questioning.

¶ Another law, which empowers the department to hold out-of-town girls, who can't explain themselves satisfactorily, for five days as vagrants and give them blood tests. By State law, diseased girls are sent to a hospital. Others are sent home—not just railroaded out of Newport.

¶ Policemen are stationed from 8 p.m. to closing time at the town's three dime-a-dance joints, not to spoil the fun but to keep an eye on things.

The results of these simple methods speak for themselves.

New Dealer Mayor

The proud back of Newport cracked resoundingly three years ago when an enthusiastic New Dealer, Herbert E. Macauley, became mayor by a majority of 44 votes. Last year Macauley not only was re-elected hands down but accomplished the miracle of sweeping in his entire ticket.

JUN 15 1943

When he came into office, Newport's Negro quarter was a disreputable slum, and he immediately set about clearing it up.

"There were about 50 prostitutes there, but I fixed that up by giving them jobs. Nobody goes into that racket for fun. It's economic pressure. The Negroes are fighting this war just like the rest of us. They deserve the right to live like us."

Today the Negro section is spotless and eminently respectable. Macauley, who believes that wholesome entertainment effectively blocks off prostitution—hence venereal diseases—has put up a recreation hall for Negro servicemen. The city pays for its upkeep and there are several Negro night clubs—all well run.

But the real answer to Newport's Negro problem has been a gentleman's agreement between the armed forces and the city to keep whites out of the colored district.

Race Friction Curbed

Macauley arranged this after a couple ugly fights had broken out between the races in a Negro night spot. Now the armed forces make a point warning servicemen to stay away from the Negro quarter. Macauley explains it this way:

JUN 15 1943

"Segregation is no solution to the race issue, and we know it. But you don't solve these things by star-gazing; you take the practical way.

"If we'd insisted that there be no discrimination, we'd have gotten nowhere. So we figured that the Negroes had a right to their own fun, and that they didn't want the whites in their clubs any more than vice versa. Consequently the two races are living peaceably, and we've made big strides in removing race resentment."

The mayor thought that if white servicemen had adequate recreation, they wouldn't seek their fun in the Negro district. Soon after Pearl Harbor he converted a cigar factory into the largest USO in that part of New England. Then one of the old homes—the Robinson house—was turned over to servicemen.

A Masonic Hall and a Jewish Center followed suit.

These, plus the Seamen's Institute, and several officers' clubs, give the servicemen so much to do when they're off duty that they haven't much time to think of "vice." And when they do, says Newport firmly, they have to hunt for it elsewhere.

Abbeville, S. C. Press and Banner
January 21, 1943

COLORED PEOPLE MAKE FINE CONTRIBUTION TO THE SALE

TOTAL SALE IS REPORTED AS $2080.88.—COLORED PEOPLE CONTRIBUTION $581.10.—ABBEVILLE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL LEADS LIST WITH DUE WEST AS A LEADER WITH CONTRIBUTION OF $75

The final report in the Abbeville County Tuberculosis Seal Sale far exceeded the expectations of the directors and the colored people made exceptional contributions to the work. The total of $2080.88 this year compared with a total last year of $863 and the sale last year surpassed any previous year in the history of the organization.

In commenting on the sale today, Mr. S. H. Rosenberg, President of the Abbeville County Tuberculosis Association declared he was gratified at the fine response. The work in this county, he continued, is greatly needed and the additional funds will enable an expansion, thereby reaching people who could not and would not have been reached otherwise.

Reports from adidtional white schools showed the following totals:

Calhoun Falls, $114.58; Due West, $24.80; Donalds, $16.00; Antreville, $10; Lowndesville, $10; Sharon, $10; Cold Springs, $5.00; Level Land, $2; Rock Springs $2; Campbells $2.

A final report has been turned in by the Negro Committee in charge of the Seal Sale, and showed a spirit of fine cooperation and support by all colored workers who took great interest in the effort.

Eula V. Massey served as County Chairman with Prof. William M. Wade, Co-chairman. They were assisted on this committe by Prof. O. L. Smith of Due West; Prof. Oscar Ellison of Calhoun Falls and the Rev. E. L. McAdams who served as letter and bond chairman. The association commends this committee and all the teachers of the city and county schools for the fine work they have done.

Last year the colored Seal Sale amounted to $268.75. This year they set their quota at $400 and then went over the top with a grand total of $571.10.

The Abbeville Training School, Prof. Wade, chairman, leads the list with a contribution of $285.57 The Due West school, Prof. O. L. Smith, chairman, second, with $75.00, and third, Calhoun Falls, Prof. Oscar Ellison, chairman, with $38.53.

In the smaller schools special mention is given the following: Harrisburg, Mary McAdams, chr. $8.40; Cedar Grove, J. A. Sitton, chr., $5.28; and Springfield, Rev. Roscoe Jones, chr., $5.00.

The one teacher schools are led by Allen Chappell, Aurelia Childs, chr., $6.25 and next by Gilmer school, Addie Crawford, chr., with $6.04.

Eula V. Massey, Negro County chairman, in speaking of the Seal Sale said, "I am sincerely grateful for the fine spirit shown by the principals, teachers, students and citizens of Abbeville and Abbeville County in responding so whole heartedly to such a worthy cause, thus making our Seal sale a success.'

Following is a list of all contributors through bonds, letters and schools:

Bonds—Rev. E. L. McAdams, Ch.

Due West—Mt. Lebanon, A.M.E. church $5; Mt. Zion, Presbyterian $6; St. Mary, Baptist, $5.00

Level Land—Springfield Baptist church, $5.00.

Abbeville—St. James A.M.E., church, $5; Mt. Pleasant, Baptist $5; Washington Street, Presbyterian, $5; Union Baptist, $4.15; Richie Funeral Home, $5.

LETTERS

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Jones $2, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Bowie, $2, Mr. and Mrs. William Reid $2, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wilson, $2; Mr. and Mrs. Will Garlington, $2; Clifton Taylor $2; Pauline Davis Holmes $1.55; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jones, $1; Mr and Mrs. Haynes Pressly, $1; Mr. and Mrs. Boston Johnson, $1; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hearst $1; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Turner $1; Mr and Mrs. William White 50c; Mr. and Mrs. Larkin Latimer 50c; Bob Pendleton $2; Alberta L. Holmes $1; Julius Dawson, 50c; Sarah Reid $1; Steve McKnight $1; Azalee Finley $1.

Report from School—More Than Six Teachers

Abbeville Co. Training School Prof. W M Wade	$285.57
Due West school, Prof O. L. Smith	75.00
Calhoun Falls school, Prof. O. Ellison	38.53

Two and Three Teachers

Cedar Grove, Prof J. A. Sitton,	$5.28
St. Peter, Orene Strange,	$4.00
Shady Grove, Ruth Wilkerson	3.00
Cross Road, Marie Brownlee	4.00
Donalds, Annie McGowan	3.00
Springfield, Rev. Roscoe Jones	5.00
Harrisburg, Mary McAdams	8.40

One Teacher Schools

Browns, Luicile Johnson, $2; Lowndesville, Lillie M. Patterson, $2; St. John, Abbie Cummings, $2; Walnut Grove, Minnie Jenkins, $2; Shady Grove, Ursula Haddon, $2; Pleasant Grove, Sarah Jones, $2; Rock Buffalo, Juanita Jenkins, $2; Pine Grove II, Nettie A. Watt, $2; Rock Hill, Lucinda White $2; Mt. View, Emma L. Humbert, $3; Fairfield, Vashti Clinkscales, $2; Clear Spring, Grace Latimer, $2.57; Cold Spring, Bennie L. C. Brown, $1.26; Allen Chappell, Aurelia Childs, $6.25; Cedar Spring, Emily Redd, $2; Mt. Zion, Ella Latimer, $2; Pineboro, Inez Gilmer, $3; Rocky River, Mrs. C. O. Carson, $2; Scott, Rosa Mary Fuller, $2; Jones Chappell, Julia Morgane, $3; Pine Grove III, Clotele Lee, $3; Hagen, Essie M. Strother $2; Brownlee, Ellen Hunter $3.46 Gilmer, Addie Crawford, $6.04; Long Cane, Margaret Connor, $2; Bluff, Rev. E. E. Chappell, $2; Hall, David Belcher $1.50; Tabernacle, Azzie Lee Cunningham, $2; Mill, W. A. Turner, $2; Pine Grove I, Mattie L. Vance, $2; Riley's, Minnie C. Clark, $2; Groves Chappell, Rev. S. P. Reynolds, $1.

Laurens, S. C., Advertiser
January 21, 1943

Negro Committees Make Report On T. B. Seal Sale

The Negro Tuberculosis association of Laurens county held a meeting in Bethel Methodist church Thursday night, January 14. James Poole, the president, presided and called for the seal sale reports, which on a basis of still incomplete returns were as follows:

Prof. Mathis, Sanders High	$58.50
Prof. Mims, Bell St. school, Clinton	79.50
County schools and teachers	61.40
Chairman Mills for bonds	15.50
Mail sales, Rev. Butler	25.76
Helen Putnam for Ora Sch.	2.00
Mattie Duckett	2.00
Waterloo school	10.00
Total	$254.66

Two school teachers, Ethel McDonald of Laurens and Ruth Alexander of Clinton, were appointed as a committee to conduct an educational program among the negroes.

Bishopville, S. C. Messenger
January 21, 1943

RESULT OF THE 1942 SEAL SALE

The goal set by the Lee County Tuberculosis Association for the 1942 Christmas Seal Sale was $1,000. To date the results have been most gratifying and Mr. W. J. McCutchen, treasurer, has in hand $908.67. A study of the income from the sale of seals and bonds shows County wide participation and this is particularly fine in that the fight against tuberculosis cannot be entirely effective unless it reaches all sections of the county, state, and nation.

Particular attention is called to the sale of seals and bonds among the negroes where tuberculosis is most prevalent in this county, according to Public Health records and Vital Statistics. Their sale, sponsored by Blanche Sowell, Field Nurse from the State Tuberculosis Association; Mattie Fisher, Jeannes Supervisor; and Colored Teachers' Association, was increased from a maximum of less than $100 in 1941 to more than $400 in 1942.

The records also show that a large number of seals mailed to individuals have not been accounted for. Perhaps some postponed a reply until after the holiday rush, perhaps some laid them aside and have forgotten them—in any event, please see if your dollar (or a larger contribution, if possible,) has been mailed in. It is not too late to help in this cause.

The Lee County Tuberculosis Association wishes to thank, publicly, Mr. D. D. Grant, chairman of the Seal Sale, and his co-workers throughout the County. A detailed report of the sale and the plans for the expenditure of funds to be used in the County will be published in this paper after the quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association to be held at an early date.

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
January 2, 1943

Colored Seal Sales Reported

A report today from Nannie I. Davis, supervisor of the colored rural schools of Sumter county, showed that $185.88 had been collected by them in the 1942 Christmas Seal sale. Her report was made through Helen Usher, chairman of the negro sales committee.

The schools and amount contributed from each were listed as follows:

Bacon Hill, $2; Beulah No. 3, $1.50; Bethel Line, $1; Bloom Hill, $1; Bracey, $2; Brogdon, $2; Brunson, $1; Catchall Spann, $3; Chandler, $2; Clark, $3; Congruity, $2; Dicks, $3; Ebenezer, $7; Four Bridge, $2; Fulton, $1; Good Hope No. 19, $3; Good Hope No. 30, $2; Goodwill, $7; Green, $6; Harvin, $1; Hiawatha, $1; High Hill $7; Johnson, $6; Live Oak, 4$; Mayesville Inst., $8; McIver, $1; Millbrook, $1; Monoghan, $1; Moore, $6; Mulberry, $1.50; Mt. Johia, $1.50; Nebo, $2; Orange Hill, $1; Pine Hill, $1; Pinewood, $1; Privateer, $2; Providence, 4, Quinn Chapel, $1; Rafting Creek, $7; Rembert Memorial, $4.91; Remini, $3; Rose, $2; Salterstown, $2; Spring Grove, $3; Statesburg, $2; Stone Hill, $23.47; St. James $1; St. John, $4; St. Luke, 3; St. Mark, $1; St. Matthews, $3; St. Michael, $7; Tindal, $3; Farm Road, $1; Union, $3; Westbury, $2; Willow Grove, $1; Winn, $5; Wolfe Bay, $2; Nannie I. Davis, $1.—Grand Total $185.88.

Bennettsville (S. C.) Herald
January 28, 1943

Negro Auxiliary Sale TB Seals Good

The Negro auxiliary of the Marl- boro County Tuberculosis Associa- tion which has not sent in or church its collection to Rev. W. J. Gupple has raised for the Christmas Seal drive to date $128.75. This so at once. is a nice increase over last year The Negro auxiliary is to be but still short of the goal commended on the splendid work they set for themselves. This dbing and the coopera- is a wonderful response so far tion and interest they are taking but they are hope to raise $150, so any school in fighting tuberculosis in Marl-

Chesterfield, S. C. Advertiser
February 4, 1943

Colored People's Seal Sale Report

We wish to thank all of the colored people, and a few white friends for their loyal support in this seal sale campaign.

The colored people contributed $390.10, and two white friends, one gave $5.00, and another $10.00, making a grand total of $405.10. We regret very much that we did not reach our goal of $500.00, but our increase over last year was more than $350.00, and while we feel that our colored people might have done much better, yet the awakening has been marvelous, and the cooperation of the leaders and workers of the various districts has been very fine Our hats are off to the leaders of the Cheraw district for their untiring effort and splendid result. We are asking all chairmen of districts to please send in a list of those who have earned bonds in their districts. These bonds will be framed, and forwarded to the district chairman, so that he may deliver them to the school, and individuals who have won them. If there is any money in our district treasuries, please forward same at once. Again thanking all who had part in this campaign, and thanking our newspapers of the county for the publicity given us in their papers. I am,

Very truly yours,
G. W. LONG, Chairman.

Atlanta, Ga. World
February 4, 1943

Will There Be Any Negroes In S. C. In 2000 A. D.?

By O. E. McKAINE

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)—The latest release of vital statistics by the State Board of Health reveals figures that are tragic to the Negroes of this state: In 1940-41, 648 more white babies were born than Negro, and 709 more Negroes died than whites; in 1941-42, there were 1,385 more white babies born than Negro, (an increase of more than 100 per cent), and 792 more Negroes died than white persons. During these same periods, maternal deaths among Negroes were double those among whites. Face the facts: More white babies are being born than Negro and more Negroes are dying than whites; twice as many Negro mothers die during childbirth than white mothers. These race-exterminating tragedies are not due to any inherent physical deficiency among Negroes, but to poverty, ignorance and, above all, to the neglect of the state to provide adequate clinical and hospital facilities for the despised blacks. These are bitter words, but a Frederick Douglass, a Booker T. Washington, a George Washington Carver may have been among these infantile victims of the white man's prejudices and practices. we may have lost a Harriet Tubman, a Sojourner Truth, a Mary McLeod-Bethune among these black martyrs to "white supremacy."

If these prejudices continue to take a frightful toll of Negro lives, and we add to this high mortality the migration that is nearly certain to come after the war, (because of the experiences in freedom that our soldiers, sailors, nurses and war workers shall have had in other lands and states), it can well be that in the year 2,000 A. D., there will be few, if any, Negroes in South Carolina.

But shall we sit supinely by and see our homes and lands, see the fruits of more than 300 years of labor, blood and sweat pass into the hands of our secular exploiters? Or shall we struggle to the last man, to the last breath, to retain and augment our heritage? The answer is, the answer MUST be: "We accept the challenge; we engage the struggle!"

Our pitiful poverty will be lessened if we receive equal pay for equal work and if the ranks of skilled labor are opened to us as apprentices and workmen; our blighting ignorance will be lessened if we have adequate and equal school facilities and pay for our teachers high enough to attract the well qualified; our well-being will be improved if we receive our rightful share of the funds expended for the establishment and maintenance of state-supported institutions for social welfare. Many of the Negro mothers who died in childbirth could have been probably saved had they had proper pre-natal advice and care and post-natal supervision — and their babies also. There are less than 100 Negro doctors in this state to serve more than 800,000 Negroes; we could and would have had more if we had a medical school in which to train them. Are not ALL of these things, WHICH WE HAVE NOT, worth fighting to HAVE? Would we not be LESS than men NOT to fight for them? We are not asking for charity, but for justice; it is the DUTY of the state to provide EQUALLY for ALL of its citizens.

The campaign of the Sumter Branch of the NAACP is not only to help to bring a suit for equal pay for our teachers; that is only the first step towards demanding an equal share in ALL institutions and services created, sponsored or supported by the state. But this FIRST STEP MUST BE COMPLETED before the other steps can be undertaken. We have accepted the challenge. we have engaged the struggle; nothing less than victory will satisfy us. We have already engaged the lawyers to prepare the briefs; the teacher bringing suit is ever ready and eager, but we still lack a few more hundred dollars of the amount necessary for the expenses of the process. The day after this amount is in hand, we shall file our papers. No suit for equalization has been lost and suits have been brought in 9 states. Send in your contribution today to our treasurer, Dr. B. T. Williams, 25½ East Liberty Street, Sumter. You will be sent a receipt but your name will remain secret. For further information or a speaker, address O. E. McKaine, Executive Secretary, 714 North Main Street, Sumter.

When you have finished reading this newspaper, please give it to a friend who doesn't receive it; by so doing, you will be helping the CAUSE.

Intensive Program This Year to Combat Tuberculosis

A more intensive program to combat tuberculosis in South Carolina has been made possible for the state and county tuberculosis associations by thousands of citizens who contributed $153,002.52 in the 1942 Christmas Seal Sale, according to an announcement made yesterday by R. E. Henry, honorary state chairman. Of this total, $18,884 was contributed by the Negroes of the state under the leadership of John P. Burgess. Mr. Henry expressed his appreciation of the generosity of the public, the efficiency of volunteer and professional workers, and the cooperation of the newspapers, churches, clubs and schools, colleges, industries and other agencies that helped to make the campaign a success.

Ninety-five per cent of the Christmas Seal funds will be spent on the tuberculosis program in South Carolina. Five per cent will be used to assist in the work of the National Tuberculosis Association.

The result from the Seal Sale in Fairfield was $1,590.51.

St. George, S. C., Eagle
March 25, 1943

Final Reports On County TB Seal Sale

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dorchester County Tuberculosis Association was held last Friday, in Summerville. Mrs. David W. Gavin, president of the Association, presided at the meeting.

A final report on the 1942 Christmas Seal Sale was made to the Directors by the Rev. Mack Goss, County Chairman for the Sale. The proceeds from the Sale show a total of $2,243.82 for the County. A vote of thanks on behalf of the Association was extended Mr. Goss by the Board of Directors for the service he rendered the Association in helping to make the final results the most successful in the history of the organization. Thanks were also extended to the Seal Chairmen in all parts of the county who gave generously of their time towards making the sale a success.

A budget and a planned program of tuberculosis work for the coming year was also read and adopted by the members. The Budget committee was composed of Mrs. W. B. Browning, and Mrs. D. E. Thrower, Ridgeville and Mrs. David W. Gavin, St. George.

The report on tuberculosis work, made by Mrs. M. S. Almand, Executive Secretary for the Association, showed that a number of draftees from Dorchester County have been diagnosed as having tuberculosis by the Induction Station at Fort Jackson. The Army, in the routine work of X-raying all Draftees, is finding many early and curable cases of the disease, the report showed.

Below, is a report of the Seal Sale according to community contributions. A more detailed report of the Colored County Sale will be found elsewhere in this issue:

Summerville	$1,014.51
St. George	482.95
Ridgeville	125.27
Harleyville	87.45
Dorchester	68.07
Knightsville	41.37
Duncan Chapel	18.10
Reevesville	17.68
Grover	14.50
Givhans	12.95
Oak Villa	10.83
County Colored Sale	350.14
Total County Sale	$2,243.82

Total Receipts Seal Sale Given

Final reports of the Christmas Seal Sale for 1942 and 1943 show that the total receipts amount to $1707.24.

Since the last publication of bonds purchased, Bethesda Baptist church has bought a $5 bond and the county colored teachers have added $21.21 to their purchase of seals. The colored taxi drivers have purchased a $10 health bond instead of a $5 one as was published by mistake some time ago.

Total amount of bonds purchased amounted to $810 and that for seals, $897.23.

The colored people raised $419.14 of this amount, purchasing $50 worth of bonds.

Fifteen per cent of the money collected is sent to the state and national associations and the remaining 85 per cent is kept at home to work among the people of Georgetown county. Six patients have been sent to State Park since the first of the year. The state T. B. colored nurse has come again to put on an intensive campaign among the colored people.

We wish to thank everyone who has contributed and has helped to make this sale such an outstanding success. We wish to thank The Georgetown Times, especially, for it has performed an important function in cooperating with the Christmas Seal committee during our campaign. In behalf of its members, I extend to you our deepest gratitude. Without your help the importance of the year round work of the local Tuberculosis association is doing could not have been brought before the public.

Columbia, S. C., State
July 19, 1943

MID-WIVES....There are approximately 1,800 mid-wives in South Carolina and of these that 44 per cent of the births in about 1,700 are Negroes. Most of South Carolina are attended by them have received considerable mid-wives. training for their work and follow instructions received as nearly as possible. The records show

Columbia S C Record
May 31, 1943

U. S. Health Leaders Praise Work Of S. C. Veneral Units

South Carolina's quarantine hospitals at Pontiac and Goldville have received national recognition for the work they are doing in the control of venereal diseases and may soon get nation-wide publicity, letters written by officials of the United States Public Health service to Dr. J. A. Hayne, state officer, disclose.

The Pontiac hospital, for white women, has about 175 patients; the Goldville hospital has 100 Negro women patients. A third unit, which will be known as Quarantine Hospital No. 3 will be opened July 1, located in new buildings five miles from Columbia on the Broad River Road, and will have facilities for the famous new rapid treatment method. The hospitals are set up by federal funds and administered by the state department of health.

Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, assistant surgeon general of the division of venereal diseases, United States Public Health service, wrote in a letter to Dr. Hayne:

"I am sure that you are aware of the great public interest in the Rapid Treatment Center program . . .

"The two centers already operating in South Carolina offer such fine pictorial possibilities and the center program has been so excellent that I would like to ask your cooperation in permitting us to send representatives to your centers for the purpose of securing article material and photographs. This would be used to answer certain of the requests of information mentioned above."

Dr. Vanderlehr's letter continues: "If this should meet with your approval, an education representative of the division and a Public Health Service photographer would like to visit both the centers now in operation and the one under construction about June 9. It is possible that the representative of a national magazine, which is very much interested in having an article on the center program, will accompany them on this visit."

Dr. Hayne has replied that he will cooperate with the United States Public Heath Service in this matter.

Dr. U. J. Wile, of Ann Arbor, Mich., medical director of the United States Public Health Service, wrote Dr. Hayne and commended the fine spirit of cooperation which his office has shown in cooperation with the venereal disease control program, says:

"I have just returned from my southern tour of duty . . . of all the places that I have visited, your two centers at Goldville and Pontiac are far and away the best that have so far been innaugurated. This, of course reflects not only the excellent work of Doctors Smith, Ryan, and Sackett, but is indicative of the fine support they are getting from the state board of health and your own keen interest in this problem."

Columbia S. C. Record
May 11, 1943

911 Women Held During Year In Venereal Drive

In an annual report issued this morning by E. R. Buggel, identifications officer of the city police department, it was shown that during 1942 a total of 688 white women and 223 Negro women had been detained by the department and sent to the Richland County Health Clinic for examination.

Of the 688 whites, the examinations showed 345 cases were negative of any venereal infection; 288 proved positive gonorrhoea, and 55 showed infection with syphilis.

Out of the 223 Negroes, 49 cases were negative, 71 showed infection with gonorrhoea, and 103 showed positive infection with syphilis.

The total figure of women arrested in 1942 amounts to 911.

St. George S. C. Eagle
March 25, 1943

Colored Christmas Seal Sale Report

The Christmas Seal donation of $350.14 to the Tuberculosis Association by the colored citizens represents the interest and work of ministers, church and community leaders and teachers from all parts of the county. In commenting on the colored sale, Rev. Mack Goss, County Chairman, expressed his appreciation for the splendid work of the seal committees and said that the sale had more than doubled that of last year.

Among those who assisted in the drive were the following: Carrie Lou Aiken, Chairman for Summerville. She was assisted by the ministers and a committee from each of the churches. Among the ministers who contributed their support were, Rev. A. H. Clark and wife, Rev. S. J. Henry, Rev. Nesbitt, Rev. Julian Holman, Rev. St. Julian Simpkins, Rev. B. C. Wilson, Rev. J. E. Webb and wife, Rev. William King and Rev. Grant. Prof. Carl Fields was Chairman of the Alston School.

Clara Bell Senior served as Chairman of the St. George mail sale and also as Bond Chairman for Good Hope Baptist Church. Among others who assisted the Campaign in St. George were, Rev. B. J. Hutchinson, Rev. A. S. Newman, Wilson Woodruff and wife, and Walter Christie. Prof. Roy Gordon served as chairman of the St. George School.

Sara Henderson served as the Chairman for Jerusalem church and Elije Pendarvis represented Mt. Zion Church, in Harleyville. Rev. W. D. Williams was Chairman for Clay Hill Methodist church and Oscar Connor served as Chairman for the Sanctified church in Ridgeville.

Mattie Mouzon, County Jeans Supervisor, was Chairman of the Sale among County schools. A total of $125.84 was contributed by the schools.

Aiken, S. C. Standard & Review
February 24, 1943

Colored People Give Freely To TB Seal Drive

Among Aiken County colored people, who give freely year after year at time and energy to promoting causes that make general conditions better, is Ella Walker, who is a prominent member of many organizations.

Since 1936 she has served, with credit, as county chairman of the annual Tuberculosis Christmas Seal Sale. During these seven years, she has seen the contribution of her people grow from three hundred dollars to more than six hundred dollars and yet seems inspired to accomplish even more in future years because she has a clear understanding of what the local tuberculosis program means to the Aiken County negro population.

The amount of tuberculosis service received by the colored people of this county is shown by the fact that since the latter part of December, five persons have been found to be suffering from this disease and four of these are now in the Palmetto Sanatorium at State Park trying to get well.

Aiken, S. C. Standard & Review

WILLIAM BALL, JR. OF SCHOFIELD IS PRIZE WINNER

News was received Monday, June 21st, that William Ball, Jr., a tenth grade student at the Schofield School won the second prize of ten dollars in the tenth annual essay contest in which more than two thousand students in South Carolina's Negro High Schools participated. The subject of William's essay was "Write It And Speak It," a radio talk. His paper together with five other winning essays has been forwarded to the National Tuberculosis Association to be entered in the nation-wide contest.

Miss Marie Thomas, Executive Secretary of the Aiken Hospital and Relief Society, and Nurse Theressa Jackson provided source material for the three hundred fifty Schofield students who took part in the contest here. The coaching was done by Leila A. Bradby and other English teachers.

To stimulate further interest Aiken County's tuberculosis problem, the local planning committee sponsored a poster contest for high school students and an esay contest for the seventh grade students, who asked for the privilege of writing essays on tuberculosis. First and second prizes for each of these contests were awarded with funds secured through the efforts of Jeanes Supervisor, Justine Washington.

The one hundred per cent cooperation in essay writing by Schofield students is in line with the purpose of this annual project as stated by the National Tuberculosis Association—"To encourage Negro students to study the problem of tuberculosis as it affects them."

Williston, S. C. Way
July 16, 1943

NATIONAL T. B. ASSN. STAGES ESSAY CONTEST

The 1943 Negro Essay Contest, sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Aassociation, has been held in Barnwell County, according to Mrs. Marietta Ezell, county tuberculosis field nurse. Entries were had from five negro schools in the county, according to the report made to Mrs. Ezell by Susan F. Bailey, Jeans teacher in the county, who served as chairman.

Although this county failed to win any of the prizes, the negroes who entered essays are to be congratulated on the splendid efforts they made. The county chairman has extended her thanks to the school heads who assisted in the work and also states that much literature on tuberculosis, both from the State and county associations, was distributed to those schools taking part in the contest.

Clinton, S. C. Chronicle
October 14, 1943

Negro TB Association To Meet Here Saturday

The Negro district meeting of the Piedmont Section of the TB association will be held here at Bell Street shool on October 16 at 10:30 a. m., as announced by James Poole, president of the Negro association.

J. T. W. Mims, superintendent of Bell Street school, and his staff will be hosts to the meeting. Plans for the TB Seal sale for the district will be formulated at this time. Rev. H. H. Butler, state chairman of the Seal sale, Hartsville, will be guest speaker. Leola Franklin, field worker, will give the important factors for the Seal sale.

The program of the Sumter Tuberculosis Association patent.

During the past year, the Sumter Tuberculosis Association has made much progress along the lines of health education. April of this year marked the beginning of the Early Diagnosis Campaign, nation-wide educational program, of which Mrs. V. C. Barringer

County T. B. Association,
Community Chest Agency,
Made Big Steps Against Disease

served as chairman.

National Negro Health Week with Rev. S. J. McDonald, Sr., as chairman, and the National Negro Essay Contest with Nannie S. Davis as chairman were observed. About 50 negro high school students participated in the essay contest.

The month of April introduced an intensive tuberculin testing survey in the schools in the county, sponsored by the association in cooperation with the Sumter County Health Department. Over 3,000 school children received the test at the expense of the association, between the months of April and June. All white children were tested, and many of the negroes. of those tested, 7.6 per cent reacted positively. This work will be resumed among negro schools when they open the end of the month.

The summer was devoted to the follow-up of positive reactors in the tuberculine testing survey, their families, and their contacts, and to the testing of industrial workers in Sumter. Approximately 1,000 persons in industry received the test, and positive reactors had their families tested. About 35 per cent of the workers in industry reacted positively.

On August 25, 26 and 27, the association sponsored a chest X-ray Survey for positive reactors in the tuberculin testing survey and their contacts. This X-ray clinic was held at the Central School on Washington street by the Powers X-ray Service of Glen Cove, N. Y. The pictures were taken efficiently and rapidly on rolls of paper film for the nominal cost of 85 cents each. The clinic proved most successful, 738 individuals in Sumter county having X-rays of their chest made. This survey also included groups of food-handlers, clerks, domestic servants, and other groups and individuals. Ten suspicious cases were found as a result of the clinic, and those cases have been referred to their respective family physicians for thorough examination and consultation.

Further steps for diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis have been plans for the establishment of a tuberculosis clinic at the Sumter County Health Department some time this year. The association has purchased a pneumothorax machine to be used at the clinic. The pneumothorax is the operation which collapses or deflates the diseased lung for resting so that healing may be undisturbed. The purchase of this machine has been one progressive step toward the eradication of the disease, and with the aid of the fluoroscope, which the Elks presented to the Health Department, a modern, efficient clinic can be offered in Sumter County.

While the association cannot finance medical and material relief of patients and their families and other contacts or promote nursing programs, it has been able throughout the year to pay for emergency and temporary relief for indigent cases where efforts to obtain relief from other sources have failed. This relief included emergency X-rays for suspicious cases.

The Sumter County Tuberculosis Association is an organization operating under a constitution and by-laws providing for membership, a representative board of directors, which consist of Dr. W. J. Snydre, Jr., president; E. B. Boyle, vice-president; R. L. McLeod, treasurer. Mrs. Louise Y. Earle formerly served as secretary before leaving the city. Other members on the board are Mrs. V. C. Barringer, W. E. Bynum, Mrs. J. B. Britton, Dr. M. E. Parrish, Mrs. Paul Bowman, and Julian T. Buxton.

The office of the association is located at 305 City National Bank building in the city, and a full-time executive secretary, Mrs. Delgar Dorn is employed. She directs public education in tuberculosis, helps to formulate the program of work, helps to budget and administer funds, and performs general office routine. A tuberculin testing clinic is conducted each Saturday morning at the office, and all persons who want to receive the test are free to call there at that time. Much of the educational work is done in the county.

The work that the association has been able to accomplish is greatly attributed to the number of volunteer workers who have unselfishly given many hours service to the organization. They have assisted with educational campaigns, tuberculin testing surveys, and chest X-ray surveys, as well as office work.

The program of the association in Sumter County is carried out as closely as possible on the lines advocated by the National and State Association, and its sole aim and purpose is to carry forward af vigorous campaign against tuberculosis.

Columbia, S. C., State
November 15, 1943

PROGRAM . . . A four-year public school health program, expenses of which are to be provided for by the general education board of New York City, the Rosenwald fund of Chicago, the state department of education and the state department of health, was mapped out last week in a two-day conference held in the offices of Dr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education. Dr. Fred McCuistion, representing the general education board, attended and an agreement was drawn up under which the several parties concerned set forth what they would do.

Both white and Negro schools are to be served, with a Negro heading up the section for the Negro schools and a white person that for the whites.

Some seven persons will be employed in the work, and, at first, a few counties will be chosen in which to carry

The program is designed, Doctor Hope said, to cover four years, with one year given over in part at least to training workers. At the end of the four years, the work may be continued by further grants of money from the agencies, or the state may be asked to take it over entirely. In four years, evidence will be available if the program is serving a good purpose. Improvement of general health conditions, in relations to the homes and the schools in the county, will be the main objective.

Mullings S. C., Enterprise
October 28, 1943

NEGRO PEE DEE DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE

The Negro seal sale rally met at 10:30 a. m. October 23, 1943 in the Butler High school building, Hartsville.

There were fifteen counties represented and Marion county was second with twelve delegates.

The most important factors in the success of the 1942 Christmas Seal Sale were mentioned by each county chairman. The negro sale for that year was $607.14.

Factors that will make the 1943 Christmas seal sale a success were discussed by Prof. John P. Burgess. The goal set for this year was $650.

"Our Tuberculosis Program, An Important Factor in Winning the War," Rev. H. H. Butler, State chairman.

Tuberculosis and war have always been close allies. Mobilization on the home front has advanced step by step with the armed forces. Yet sinister influences are at work seeking to undermine our emotional stability, to lower our standards of health and to weaken our resistance to disease. Health protection on the home front has lessened while health risks have increased. Those who remain are shouldering double duty and this continued strain may become even more acute.

One of the specific aims of the tuberculosis program is to offer a chest X-ra examination to as many citizens as possible throughout the county.

Marion county chairman for the negro Christmas seal sale, Corinne White. Executive Secretary, Sue Baker Pitt, R. N.

Camden, S. C. Chronicle
October 22, 1943

P. B. Mdodana Is Chairman Negro S. S.

Professor P. B. Mdodana has accepted the chairmanship of the Christmas Seal Sale for the negro residents of Kershaw county, Mrs. Catoe Glover, general chairman, announced. This is the fourth year that Professor Mdodana has served in this capacity, leading his people in the drive against a disease that takes a heavy toll of deaths among his people.

Prof. Mdodana has chosen a group of co-workers to attend the Pee Dee Seal Sale Rally for Negro workers at Hartsville on Saturday.

Columbia, S. C., State
November

$20,000 Seal Sale Goal Set For SC Negroes

The South Carolina Tuberculosis seal committee (Negro), according to information given out by the Rev. H. H. Butler of Hartsville, has set a goal of $20,000 for the 1943 seal sale campaign. Organizations have been completed in almost all of the counties of the state and interest in the campaign is high. County chairmen and their assistants are enthusiastic and have assured State Chairman Butler that the goal will be reached. District meetings have been held at Clinton with representatives from 21 counties attending, and at Hartsville with representatives from 15 counties attending. Keen interest was shown in the sale campaign at both of these meetings. The last district meeting will be held at Orangeburg, November 13, at which time the coastal and lower state counties will make reports and plans.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
November 12, 1943

SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO SEAL CAMPAIGN SET

HARTSVILLE, Nov. 11. — The South Carolina Tuberculosis Seal committee (Negro) has set a goal of $20,000 for the 1943 campaign, is was announced today by Rev. H. H. Butler of Hartsville, chairman. Organization has been completed in most of the counties and district meetings were held at Clinton, with representatives of 21 counties attending and at Hartsville, with those from 15 counties.

Another district meeting will be held in Orangeburg, with coastal and lower state counties to make reports.

The chairman announced that the campaign will begin on November 22. He asks each pastor and minister of the gospel to deliver a message on the third Sunday in November on "The Christmas Seal and Good Health" and on each subsequent Sunday to stress the importance of the Christmas Seal as an agent for good health and protection of the people and the communities.

Williston, S. C. Way
October 29, 1943

Mrs. Lemon Heads Xmas Seal Sale

W. W. Carter, chairman of the Barnwell County Tuberculosis Association this week announced the appointment of Mrs. Calhoun Lemon, of Barnwell, as chairman for the annual Christmas Seal Sale campaign. Mr. Carter also stated that S. J. Guinyard, superintendent of the Barnwell Negro Schools has been appointed to head the drive among the Negroes of the county.

This annual campaign, the proceeds from which are used to defray the operating costs of the tuberculosis work, will open about Thanksgiving Day and will continue until Christmas. The community committees will be set up in the immediate future and these committees will handle the sales in their respective communities.

The sale chairman is hopeful that this year's campaign will raise more funds than ever before so that the work can be carried on without any decrease in activities. It has been proven that during a time of war tuberculosis develops with more rapidity than in time of peace and for this reason it is most important that there be no letup in the tubercular work.

NEGRO T. B. SEAL SALE A SUCCESS

Abbeville, S. C. Press & Banner
December 30, 1943

The contribution of the colored people of Abbeville to the Tuberculosis Seal Sale this year far exceeded the sale of last year. Much of the credit for the fine showing is due to Rev. E. L. McAdams, pastor of Washington Street Presbyterian church, who was in charge of the letter and bond sales; to Prof. William Wade and to Eula Massey, Jeans Teacher. Rev. E. L. McAdams, one of the leaders of his denomination will leave Abbeville soon to become a Chaplain in the United States Army. During his stay here he has made many friends not only among the colored people but the white as well.

The following contributions have been acknowledged:

BONDS

Abbeville—

St. James A. M. E. Ch.	$5.50
Union Baptist Church	5.50
Mt. Pleasant Baptist Ch.	5.50
Washington Street Presbyterian Church	5.50

Due West—

Mt. Zion Presbyterian Ch	5.00
St. Mary Baptist Ch.	5.00
Mt. Lebanon A. M. E. Ch	5.00

Solicited and sold by Mrs. Aurelia Chils—

Allen Chapel A.M.E. Ch.	5.00
Salem Baptist Church	5.00
John's Creek Baptist Church	5.00

$2.00 Letters

Rev. B. J. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Jones, Mrs. Elease Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Turner, Mrs. A. Ruth and Mother, Mrs. Emma Read, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray, Miss Rebecca Martin, Mrs. M. L. Pope, D. Davis and daughter, Mrs. Daisy Fuller, H. Clifton Taylor, Mrs Kitty Jackson, Mr and Mrs John Sibert, Mrs Pauline Davis Holmes and Mother, Rev M. Massey, Mrs. Eufa Jones Miller.

$1.50 Letters

Mrs. Fannie Deveaux, Elliott Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin Latimer.

$1.00 Letters

Mrs. Lelia Adams, Wash Ray, Steve McKnight, Mrs. Carey Norman, Mrs. Cynthia Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Willie White, Mrs. Julia Moore, Rev. and Mrs. F. D. Dreher, C. J. Hurst, Rev. David Jones Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Jones, Mrs. Maggie Sayles, Mrs. M. F. McAdams, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Edwards, Mrs. Susie Ellis, Mrs. Geo. Pullins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marshall, Mrs. Gladys Mims. Mrs. Vermelle Cowans, Mr. and Mrs. Ollie McAdams, Mr. and Mrs. Pressly Ray, Mrs. Jessie Marshall, Mrs. Ruth Pressly, Mrs. Elsie Garlington, Mr. and Mrs. Will Green, Mr. and Mrs. William Crawford, Sam Collier. Mrs. and Mrs. Boston Johnson. Miss Sallie Fair, J. T. Wilson, Mrs. Hester Crosby, Pearl Allen. Sammie Connor and Mother, Mrs. Alberta Holmes, Mrs Sallie Johnson.

Negroes of County Make Report on Sale Of Seals and Bonds

Manning, S. C. Times
January 5, 1944

The numbers appearing after the name of the school is the number of teachers in that school. The name immediately following the school and number of teachers, is the principal in charge of this school. Each teacher was requested to be responsible for the sale of five dollars worth of seals. The Scotts' Branch High School, of Summerton, S. C., of which Professor A. M. Anderson is principal, averaged $7.70 per teacher—the highest report received to date. Thirty of the fifty-three schools have made their reports as follows. (The sum of $477.66 has been reported to date.)

Manning Training (13) William M. Parker, Principal, $81.30.

Scott's Branch High School (10)—A. M. Anderson, $77.

St. Paul (10)—W. P. Johnson, $50.

Eden Street (1)—Katie Briggs $2.50.

Santee (1)—Elizabeth Wells, $4.

Westminster (3)—Catherine Brunson, $16.

Alcolu (4)—W. L. Hamilton, $20.

Paxville (2)—Theola Miles, $10.

Bethel (1)—Eddie E. Walker, $5.

St. Michael (1)—Esielene Smith-McClary, $5.

Brunt Branch (2)—Lucille Hammett, $10.

Wells (2)—Mary Wells, $2.

Foreston (1)—Lottie Houston, $5.

Douglas Fork (1)—Sadie B. Cooper, $4.25.

SEAL SALE NOW TOTAL $1,306.75

Seal Sale Now Going Fine With Mail Sales Topping All Others. It is Believed That the Goal of $2,250.00 Will Be Reached Before the Campaign Ends. Hour of Spirituals Sunday Afternoon.

Marion, S. C. Star
December 15, 1943

On Monday the Marion County Tuberculosis Association had in hand $377.25 from mail sales, $395.75 from bond sales, and $111.25 from the rural mail sale, Town of Mullins and Nichols letter sale, $422.50, or a tota from these four sources of $1,306.75. The negro sales will be reported next week. It is still expectd that the goal of $2,250.00 will be reached, but this expectation cannot be realized without the help of every contributor, large or small. If you have overlooked your seal letter, it will be greatly appreciated if you will snd your contribution as eary as possible.

Christmas Seals help provide X-ray and Tuberculin clinics. These clinics are the most important weapons in the war against tuberculosis.

In these days of intense war effort, every man, woman and child counts. We need all the health and vitality we can muster. Learn how to best care for your health and that of your family and how to protect yourself against the menace of tuberculosis.

The Marion County Tuberculosis Association is ready and eager to help you. You will find there, literature, posters, information and advice. Your support of the annual Christmas Seal Sale has made these services possible. Make them your weapons for health and victory.

The "Hour of Spirituals", given annually by the Negro Committee of the Marion County Tuberculsis Association will be held at the Rainbow Theatre, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19, from 4 to 5 oclock.

Through the kindness of the Rainbow Theatre, this will be the fourth annual ,'sing". The chorus of the Negro voices is chosen from the various churches in and around Marion.

A free will offering is taken, the money is credited to the Negro Seal Sale, and deposited(for the Marion County Tuberculosis Association.

22-1943

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
November 6, 1943

Social Disease Topic of Parley At Meharry

An enthusiastic response to the appeal by venereal disease control leaders for "an aroused public opinion" was evidenced today at an open meeting at Meharry Medical College of the Colored Division of the Community Committee on Venereal Disease Control.

Church, school, medical, and nursing representatives pledged support of the program and outlined the various roles which each could play in venereal disease control.

Particular significance was attached to the meeting of this division in view of the disclosure by Dr. R. L. Zobel, director of the State Venereal Disease Control Program, that a considerably higher percentage of Negro draft registrants examined in Tennessee had been found to be infected with syphilis. In all, he said, 6.7 per cent of Tennessee draft registrants were infected, including 2.2 per cent of the white men and about 22 per cent of the Negro men.

Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical College, said that the higher rate among Negroes could be attributed to the difference in the educational status, and he declared:

"We have got to begin at the bottom of this thing and give Negro youngsters better teachers. If the educational representatives mean to cooperate in this program fully, they have a real challenge to accept."

Speaking on "The Role the Schools Should Play in the Venereal Disease Control Set-up," Dr. Mary Baxter Cook, acting director of the city school health service, said that, under a proposed plan, sex education would be stressed in the city school system in eighth grade health and home economics classes and 10th grade biology classes.

First speaker on the program was William Hume, president of the City Board of Education and general chairman of the Venereal Disease Control Committee, who stated that "the curse and scourge of venereal disease in our city is so generally prevalent that it has become a plague of alarming proportions." Particular attention was focused on the problem, he said, when the military, recognizing its extreme seriousness, "threatened to declare Nashville 'out of bounds.'"

Dr. H. C. Floyd, city school physician and acting chairman of the Colored Division, presided. Other speakers included the Rev. W. S. Ellington, Negro pastor; the Rev. William J. Faulkner, dean of University Chapel; Dr. Don Clawson, dental education director at Meharry; Mrs. R. T. Clark, nursing education director at Meharry; Dr. Murray C. Brown, director of venereal disease control City Health Department; and J. I. Statson, executive secretary of the Community Committee on Venereal Disease Control.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
February 5, 1943

MATERNITY CLINIC OPENS

New Facility For Negroes Is At Wellington Health Center

A new maternity clinic, the fifth in Memphis, will open today at 1 o'clock at the Wellington Health Center, County Commissioner Andrews announced yesterday.

The clinic, open from 1 until 3 p.m., each Friday, will serve expectant negro mothers in that area. Tuberculosis, children's and venereal disease clinics are now held at the center. Dr. Louis Powell, a member of the health department's staff, will conduct the clinic. About 3000 persons are in regular attendance at the center.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
September 28, 1943

Veneral Disease Control Group Maps Program

The Ways and Means Committee of the Community Committee on Venereal Disease Control met yesterday at the Chamber of Comerce Building and mapped plans for the publicity campaign in connection with VD Education Week, November 15-20. W. H. Lambeth, committee chairman, presided.

Billboard posters, smaller posters, folders, and the probable use of films were decided on as publicity mediums to be used in conjunction with newspaper and radio advertising.

Meetings scheduled for the furtherance of this program during Education Week will be paralleled by groups of Negro meetings, it was announced.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
August 2, 1943

NEGROES TO DISCUSS PLAN FOR INSTITUTION

Would Care For Incurables, Feebleminded, Cripples

Responding to a suggestion by E. H. Crump, Shelby County political leader, that negroes in Memphis should make a contribution toward establishing an institution for negro feebleminded, incurables and cripples, Rev. W. L. Powell, president of Interdenominational Council, yesterday called a citywide meeting of negroes for 11 o'clock Wednesday morning at St. Andrews Methodist Church, 246 Calhoun.

"Mr. Crump's statement contains the most encouraging suggestion made in the interest of negroes in many years," Powell said. "Every negro of all classes, groups or organizations, should join in this movement."

Purpose of the meeting will be to discuss plans for forming an organization to make plans for an institution where negro feebleminded, incurables and cripples can be cared for, Powell explained.

He said about 75 negro ministers are expected to attend, along with other negro leaders.

May 8, 1943

Knoxville Measles Cases Second High In State

More cases of measles was reported in Knoxville than in any other city in the state during 1942 with the exception of Memphis, to Dr. W. C. Williams, state health commissioner has announced at Nashville.

Three cases of poiomyelitis was reported in Knoxville, six in Memphis, three in Nashville, and two in Jackson. Sumner County reported 21 cases, Gibson 14, Macon and Shelby counties seven each, and six cases each were reported from Carroll, Davidson, Madison and Robertson.

A new low record of malaria cases was established last year with only 315 cases being reported in the state, breaking the previous low record of 496 reported cases set in 1941. The number of deaths from malaria (39) was the smallest ever reported in the state.

The second low record set for the state last year was in the number of typhoid cases, 313, breaking the 1940 record of 347. The death rate was also the lowest for the state, being 19.

Cases of tuberculosis reported was almost the same as that of the previous year, 3686. The Negro rate of 206.4 per 100,000 population was almost twice the rate of 103.5 in the white race.

Of 33,677 cases of venereal diseases reported in the state year, Memphis, Chattanooga, and Nashville took the lead in the number of cases reported. Of this number, 9477 cases were gonorrhea and the remaining 24,200 were syphilis. Gonorrhea showed an increase of 4200 cases and syphilis an increase of 3998 over the number of cases reported during the previous year. The gonorrhea case rate for the Negro population was nine times that of the white population, and the syphilis rate for the Negroes was 16 times that of the whites, according to statistics.

Dr. Williams holds the opinion that the rise was probably due in part to the improvement in reporting cases.

"As a result of physical examinations under the selective service program and expanding venereal disease clinic services throughout the state, larger numbers of cases than ever before have been diagnosed and reported," he stated.

The number of pneumonia cases dropped last year from 5171 to 3736, sulfathiazole being given credit for part of the decrease.

Pellagra reached a new low of 116 cases. Measles and scarlet fever both showed a decrease in the number of cases reported in the state while small pox rose slightly.

Tennessee Battles Rising Tide Of Venereal Disease

NASHVILLE, May 1. (AP)—Venereal disease cases in Tennessee in 1942 totaled 33,677, Memphis and Chattanooga and Nashville taking the lead in number of cases reported, according to Tennessee morbidity statistics released today by Dr. W. C. Williams, state commissioner of the Department of Public Health.

Of the total, 9,477 cases were gonorrhea, representing a rise of 4,200 over the previous year. The balance of 24,200 cases of syphilis showed an increase of 3,998 over 1941 when 20,302 cases were reported.

Dr. Williams stated that the rise probably was due in part to improvement in reporting cases.

"As a result of physical examinations under the Selective Service program and expanding venereal disease clinic services throughout the state, larger numbers of cases than ever before have been diagnosed and reported," he stated.

Of the cases of gonorrhea, 3,270 were white and 6,171 were Negro, the case rate for Negro population per 100,000 being nine times that for the white population. The syphilis case rate was 810.9 per 100,000 population with the case rate of 3,607.7 in the Negro population 16 times that of the 224.7 in the white population.

A new low record in malaria morbidity was established last year with only 315 cases being reported. The previous low record of 496 reported cases was set in 1941. The number of deaths from malaria (39) also was the smallest number ever reported in Tennessee.

The number of cases of tuberculosis reported was practically the same as that of the previous year, 3,686, the Negro case rate of 206.4 per 100,000 population being almost twice the white case rate of 103.5.

The second low record set for Tennessee this past year occurred in the number of typhoid cases, 313, breaking the 1940 record of 347. The death rate was also the lowest for the state, being 19.

Sixty-nine cases of meningitis and 167 cases of poliomyelitis were reported. Pellagra reached a new low of 116. Pneumonia dropped from 5,171 to 3,736 cases, sulfathiazole being given credit for part of the decrease.

Scarlet fever dropped, smallpox rose slightly and whooping cough decreased, as did measles.

Davidson county had the highest scarlet fever rate, Sullivan county the highest typhoid, and Shelby the highest whooping cough.

Excluding the major cities, the counties having the highest venereal disease rate in order were:

Gonorrhea: Shelby, Davidson, Washington, Gibson, Madison, Hamilton.

Syphilis: Shelby, Davidson, Gibson, Sullivan, Montgomery, Haywood, Fayette, Lauderdale, Henry, Tipton, Maury, all having over 200 cases.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
March 12, 1943

Activities of Colored People

By MRS. M. C. CHAVIS
Meharry Medical College

The Meharry Unit of the Nashville Venereal Disease Control Project is participating actively in the city program. This unit consists of the Hubbard Hospital Clinic with clinic hours from 2-4 p. m. and 6-8 p. m. Mondays and Fridays; Center, Fifth and Gay Streets, with clinic hours from 1-5 p. m. Tuesdays, and 1-5 p. m. and 6-8 p. m. Thursdays. Morning hours daily at Hubbard Hospital are devoted to consultations and special examinations of patients with venereal disease or allied conditions.

The Hubbard Clinic is treating about 250 patients and the Fisk Clinic about 400 patients, weekly. Many new patients with early infectious disease are being put under treatment in these clinics and many more patients have not as yet presented themselves to a physician or a clinic. Plans are being made to invite local physicians and interested civic groups to help get more people to take blood tests and get those under treatment who need it. Dr. R.

Juvenile Court here are infected with venereal disease, a study of typical cases undertaken by a Research Committee of the Memphis Council of Social Agencies indicated yesterday.

Heading the survey which checked arrests made between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1942, was Dr. A. E. Hardison. Other members of the committee were Police Chief Carroll Seabrook, the Rev. Sam E. Howie, Mrs. Garnet Cooper, Miss Ella Turner and Mrs. L. R. Polk.

Many Children

Of 93 women and girls interviewed, 40 were juveniles between the ages of 13 and 17 years. Almost three-fourths of the number were nonresidents and 90 per cent of the nonresidents had been in Memphis less than six months. Many came from nearby small towns.

A third of the women and girls interviewed were waitresses, and a fourth were unemployed. More than half of the employed women of age and only 6 per cent among girls 18 years of age and over. Negro girls, aged 15 to 19 years, applying for health cards during the past few years showed considerably higher rates in prevalence of syphilis—in 1939, 26.4 per cent; in 1940, 23.4 per cent, and in 1941, 13.9 per cent. Figures for 1942 are not yet available.

Negro Rate Decreases

Prevalence of syphilis in negro high school girls in 1943 was found to be unexpectedly low, only 3.5 per cent among girls 13 to 17 years of age and only 6 per cent among girls 18 years of age and over.

Almost two-thirds of those interviewed had been married, and a majority admitted extra-marital sex relations. About 15 per cent of the girls admitted that they had begun relations at the age of 15 to 17 years.

Forty of the 93 interviewed had been known previously to at least one local social agency, and 20 were known to three or more such agencies. Few of the girls had any definite plans for the future.

Exposure to venereal infection, as reported by the investigating committee, took place more frequently in private homes or rooming houses than in other locations and the same was true among both whites and negroes.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
September 27, 1943

COMMITTEE REPORTS ON VENEREAL DISEASE

Fourth Of White Women, Girls Arrested Infected

NEARLY HALF JUVENILES

One-fourth of the white women and girls detained by police and

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
March 17, 1943

Tuberculosis Presents Problems In Madison

While there has been a diligent and very worthy effort directed toward stamping out venereal disease in this country and while much attention has been directed by health authorities to cutting down other communicable diseases not enough fighting has been done officially against tuberculosis.

Tennessee has a very high death rate from tuberculosis. The death rate is the highest in West Tennessee. That is due in part to the large colored population, but there are other factors entering into it.

For one thing Tennessee has not been backward about handling the tuberculosis problem. It was not until the last session of the Legislature that an appreciable appropriation was made for the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals in the state, and as we understand these will not be in full operation until the latter part of 1944 or 1945.

Each county in the state will be asked to provide a convalescent home where patients who have been dismissed from hospitals might go. The state is to provide one-half of the maintenance.

Last year 12 tuberculosis cases were treated with funds secured by the Madison County Tuberculosis Association. Three of these patients died, because their cases were in advanced stages before they asked for treatment. The other nine cases are still being treated with four or five now in the convalescent stage.

Inasmuch as tuberculosis can be spread easily and inasmuch as there are dozens of cases in this county, now in the early stages, but yet unreported, it would be well if our county and city health departments would get together and make a systematic fight on the disease.

Certainly these two departments would receive the hearty co-operation of the Madison County Tuberculosis Association and the Little Club, a group of active young matrons of this city, who have been looking after the cases.

Brownsville, Tenn., States-Graphic
July 2, 1943

MRS. MORGAN MEMORIALS

Tennessee Tuberculosis Association Receives Liberal Contribution

The Tennessee Tuberculosis Association announces the establishment of the Blanche Bomer Morgan Memorial of $1,000. This amount has been given to the State Association by L. W. Morgan for this purpose. A similar amount was given to the Haywood County Tuberculosis Association in memory of Mrs. Morgan.

For many years Mrs. Morgan was actively interested in the work of the Association and served as chairman of the Haywood County unit until her death.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association held in Memphis in April Mr. Morgan was named to the Executive Committee.

Haywood County Ass'n Sponsors National Negro Health Week

The Haywood County Tuberculosis Association sponsored the observance of National Negro Health Week the first week in April with health programs being held in every negro school in Haywood county. These programs were under the supervision of Algie C. Outlaw, the Jeane's Visiting Teacher for Haywood County.

On Friday a district meeting was held in Stanton at the Douglass School with other negro schools represented on the program for School Health and Safety. Posters, charts and picture booklets made by the school children as a contribution to the negro health week program, were displayed. A health play entitled "Helen Visits the Doctor" was presented, physical education stunts were performed and patriotic songs were sung on this program presented by the children from Willis, St. John, Dancyville, Pilgrim Rest, Woodlawn, Douglass, Spring Hill, Good Hope, Stanton and Fredonia.

Talks were made by Mr. Stanley Rice and Mrs. Fannie B. Buntin of the FSA and R. E. Clay of the Tennessee Education Department chairman of Tuberculosis Mrs. J. C. Dickinson, the Haywood County Association, reviewed the work of the organization, and Mrs. Bond Morgan, also a member of the Haywood County Association, presented portable scales as a gift from the tuberculosis association to the negro schools of the county to be used in their health work. Mrs. Frank Windrow, a member of the Tuberculosis Committee and also volunteer case worker for the association, was also present.

This program was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Blanche Bomer Morgan, who was county chairman of the Haywood County Tuberculosis Association for many years, and long active in health work.

A Victory health dinner was planned and served by the Home Economics class at noon.

County Schools Mark Health Day Tomorrow

Friday has been designated by the Davidson County Board of Education and the Board of Health as Child Health Day and Physical Education Day for all county schools.

This will be observed as the culmination of the school hygiene program for the current school year. This program has been in effect in the county elementary schools since 1929 and in the county high schools since 1939.

There are 49 white and 32 Negro elementary schools and 10 white and 1 Negro high school in the county, all of which participate in this activity. The enrollment of the county schools is 18,089; of this number 14,169 are elementary school children.

Due to present war conditions, instead of the usual Child Health Day celebrations with parades and pageants in the various schools, it is being left to the judgment of the principals of the schools to observe this day according with the spirit of the times.

Dr. John J. Lo[illegible] Davidson County director of health, will make a short radio address to the county teachers and children at 10 a. m. Friday over Station WLAC in observance of the day.

A certificate of award signed by the chairman of the Davidson County Board of Health, the director of the Davidson County Board of Health, and the principal of the schools will be given to all those rooms in the various schools which are 100 per cent Blue Ribbon. A total of 10,267 elementary school children have been awarded Blue Ribbon pins, 9,587 of this number being white and 680 Negro.

A total of 95 rooms in white schools and 11 rooms in Negro schools are 100 per cent Blue Ribbon.

Pleasant Hill, Edenwold, Andrew Jackson, Robertson Academy, Dan Mills, Una, Antioch (colored), Bryant Town, Cedar Grove, Donelson, Federal, Pasquo, Scott's Hollow, Hadley, and Mount Zeno, all 100 per cent schools, will be given special certificates of award by the Board of Health.

Health Program

Since the health education program has found its way into the high schools, where certificated instructors in physical education are employed, each pupil is given one-fourth high school credit in this subject and at the end of four years will have accumulated one whole credit for their work in physical education training. So now, instead of the usual 16 high school credits required for graduation, 17 are required.

In carrying out the school hygiene program, every child is examined by physicians of the health department in alternate years, approximately half of the pupils being examined each year. At the time of these examinations, written reports are sent to the parents indicating the presence or absence of physical defects with the request that the family physician be consulted for confirmation of the diagnosis and in order to have corrective procedures instituted.

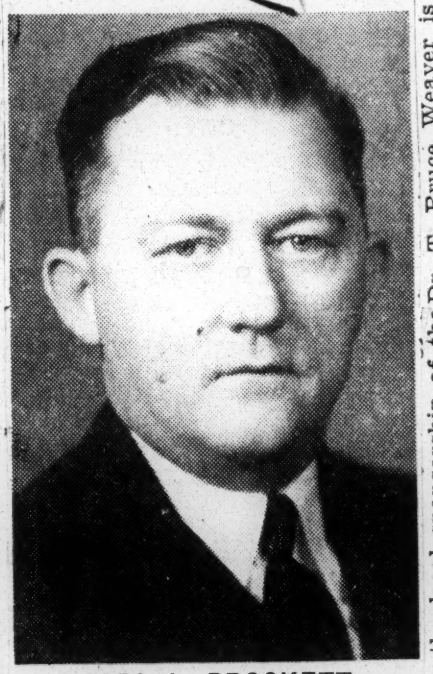
In the high schools, with the written consent of the parents, the tuberculin and Wassermann tests are given the students and all positive reactors to the tuberculin are X-rayed in the clinic of the county health department. This service is offered free of charge and transportation to the clinic for these X-rays is arranged by the Board of Education.

The Blue Ribbon program seeks to develop better health among the children and has as its basic points the correction of all remedial physical defects among the children, the administration of satisfactory immunizing agents for the protection of the children against typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox, training the children to practice in their daily lives those habits which are conducive to normal hygienic and healthful living and the development of positive good health as opposed to the mere prevention of illness.

Brockett Cites School Support Of Seal Sale

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
November 15, 19[illegible]

The full and active participation of Davidson County schools in the 1943 Anti-Tuberculosis Christmas Seal Sale campaign was announced today by County Supt. Carl L. Brockett, who pointed out that the 93 elementary and high schools, both white and Negro, are organ-



CARL L. BROCKETT

ized to buy and sell seals in the drive which began November 1.

Brockett stated that principals and teachers in each school in the county have been contacted in regard to sponsoring the campaign in their particular communities, and said that his requests for co-operation were met with instantaneous and enthusiastic response. He made the following statement in regard to the drive:

"The Davidson County Schools this year, as usual, will buy and sell Christmas Seals. However, at no time has it been quite as imperative as now that parents, teachers, and others who are interested in both the mental and physical development of children, express an interest in this 1943 Anti-Tuberculosis Christmas Seal sale.

"At a time when our very civilization is being threatened, we must recognize that tension and anxiety on the part of the child have been greatly increased. A minimum attitude of security in body and mind must supplant the possibility of an opposite attitude of fear and want.

"The sale of Christmas Seals, sponsored by the Davidson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association funds are derived from such sale, should

der the local sponsorship of the Dr. T. Bruce Weaver is chairman
Civitan Club, which for the past for the campaign.
years has directed its attention
this Christmas season endeavor.
12 years
emphasize the need for a oneness shall ever know either in war or under th
of purpose that shall bring us a peace, for a youth strong in body
world citizenship, the greatest as- and mind."
get that this or any other nation The seal sale this year is again to this C

22-1942
Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

City Health Report on Syphilis Among Negroes Misleading

The alarming report coming from the City Health department on syphilitic cases among Negroes in comparison with that of whites is misleading and should be clarified in all fairness to the Negro race and those who employ Negroes, particularly as domestic workers. The report shows that 25 per cent of the Negroes are infected with syphilis compared with 10 per cent of the whites. If this is taken on a basis of the total population of the city, there would be approximately 40,000 whites infected compared with 20,000 Negroes which would make the chances 2 to 1 for whites to spread the disease over the entire City of Houston.

From the mere fact that almost twice as many Negroes are treated at the Jefferson Davis Clinic as the whites, is not a fair conclusion to determine the number of each group that has the disease. It should be considered that because of better financial circumstances, the whites, to a large extent, are treated by their private physicians and at private clinics where the records are not made public. On the other hand, because of the poor financial circumstances, low wage scale and income of the colored people, and the fact that most of them work where health cards are required, it is obvious that they have to be treated at public venereal clinics more so than the whites.

Another reason for the large number of Negro spyhilitic cases showing up at the clinics is due to the fact that a vigorous educational campaign has been carried on by various social agencies. Negroes have learned to cast aside pride in guarding syphilis a secret, and are taking advantage of free treatments.

We do not believe Dr. Hill meant to infer that Negro women are responsible for the spread of syphhilis among the whites. The intimacy contact between the races in Houston is practically nil. The colored residential areas are paroled to prevent white soldiers from mingling in these sections. To illustrate, a station for white soldiers is located just out from the San Felipe section but, it is seldom that these soldiers are seen in the nearby Negro area.

The white people who hire colored servants generally have their own physicians examine their help. Some of them do not accept reports of the clinics. There are instances where the syphilitic examination showed positive reports and a recheck showed a negative report.

The Labor News believes that the move to clean up syphilis and other venereal diseases irrespective of the group of people infected whether whites, Mexicans, or Negroes, deserves full support and cooperation of all races in the city. We should face the facts in this situation realistically. It is no time to argue where the blame lies. It is certain that if America is to build a strong army, she must rid herself of syphilis, a great internal enemy. Europe realized the danger of venereal diseases long ago, and in certain sections now it is a penalty for any diseased person who refuse to take treatments.

TEXAS

Approach to the situation here should not be abusive. It is wrong to send officers into respectable Negro business establishments to arrest women. Reference is made to these places as "joints." We understand that Negro taverns operate under a license from the city and state. Certainly neither the city nor the state would issue license to operate "joints." If there are "joints" operating in Houston, the City Police Department is to blame.

FAILURE TO REPORT BIRTHS TRAVESTY

The Texas State Board of Health in a letter to the Informer last week made the startling revelation that "more than 625,000 individuals have been forced to file at their own expense their birth certificates through the Probate Courts in order to establish citizenship as required under the National Defense Program."

These mute figures testify to the grave lack of enforcement of a law that has been on the statute books of the state for more than thirty-nine years, requiring a birth to be registered with the state department. They do more than that, they show a lack of cooperation on the part of practicing physicians and midwives who officiate at births.

The law says report them, but this vast number of persons who have been put to expense and inconvenience shows the laxity in law enforcement.

The board's letter states a further unwarranted condition, as follows: "Many of the Negro births are attended by midwives and incomplete registration has been found especially prevalent in the midwives' practice. The results have deprived the children of their rights. When the results of the war begin to be felt among Negroes in Texas, unless births are registered, the wives and children of the service men will be deprived of the compensation due them, or at least the settlement of such questions must be postponed until the facts surrounding the births have been proven."

Here again is an indictment of far-reaching proportions. Thousands of people of our race face the possibility of being deprived of their rightful due, and other thousands stand to be euchered out of theirs by "smart people" who will welcome the opportunity to take advantage of the unfortunate and ignorant.

This has been the case before when our people have fallen victim to politicians, some plantation owners, shyster lawyers and others who prey upon the illiterate and gullible when money is in sight.

The Informer suggests that the law enforcement officials of the state be immediately ordered to cooperate with the Board of Health and dam the flow of this stream of unreported babies!

There is a penalty attached to failure to report births, and it should be rigidly enforced from here on out, in order that there should never be a recurrence of such a glaringly embarrassing situation.

Over half a million people inconvenienced and put to unnecessary expense and a million more facing delay, trouble and possible privation because of the laziness of physicians and midwives, or their carelessness and thoughtlessness—and because of the inactivity of the forces of the law makes a lurid picture in this American way of democracy, and certainly augurs no good for our already dark future.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Negro Group Makes Record Sales For Christmas Seals

Port Arthur—

Nearly $300 was noted in the first report on Christmas seals from the Negro division, according to the Beaumont Tuberculosis Association.

Under direction of Professor Emmons Grogan, principal of Pipkin School, the colored schools raised $230.51. The largest amount was made by Charlton Pollard which contributed $74.51. Pipkin took second place reporting $64.00. Adams and Carrol schools tied with $37.00 each. Martin High School gave $12 while Martin Number One contributed $6.00. Reports are expected from other schools.

Fellowship Baptist Church, Rev. O. B. Brent, pastor; Live Oak Baptist Church, Rev. E. H. Borden, pastor; and Magnolia Church, Rev. C. B. Barclay, pastor, made donations. Other contributions were made by the Kleek-en Rapport club, Mu-So-Lite club, F. E. Charlton and Dollay Adams.

Excluding Mr. Grogan, other members of the committee are Vida Young, Fannie Mae Charlton, T. T. Pollard, Audrey Moore, B. J. Powell, M. B. Gill, A. L. Price, Juanita Matthews, Dr. J. C. Wallace, Coretta Robinson, R. L. McGowan and Theobyrda Adams.

This is a proper city responsibility. Mayor of the health problem associated with food handlers re- sults from ignorance. It is just as important t[o] teach the truth about this problem a[s] the subject is to teach

A PROPER RESPONSIBILITY

The city health department at Houston has undertaken the carrying on of a food handling and health school for Negro employees of food establishments. The YWCA was selected as the headquarters, thus insuring intelligent and wholesome surroundings and atmosphere.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 82

22-1943
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

151 Postive TB Reactions In Schools

MAY 29 1943

MAY 29 1943

DANVILLE, Va. — Clinics recently held in the public schools here disclosed that of 698 tests there were 429 negative tubercular reactions, 151 positive, two doubtful and 116 not reporting.

The city health officer, in commenting on the tests, urged all positive reactors to have a chest X-ray made. While the city health department is waging a fight on tuberculosis, a drive on the disease is being conducted by the Danville Tuberculosis Board which is sponsored by the Kiwanis Club.

The educational program and the clinics are endorsed by Superintendent of Schools, G. L. H. Johnson and the Danville Academy of Medicine.

A special committee has made several connections at various churches and are asking of them full support of the program.

Tuberculosis Death Rate In State Drops

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

JUL 10 1943

RICHMOND—The tuberculosis death rate in Virginia decreased from 60.3 per 100,000 population in 1941 to 56.7 in 1942, according to figures released this week by the Virginia Tuberculosis Association.

Of the total deaths recorded, 743 were white and 849 Negro. The death rate among the colored population stood at 125.1 per 100,000 population compared with 34.9 among the whites, emphasizing the continued necessity of renewed efforts to eradicate tuberculosis among the minority race in the Old Dominion.

JUL 10 1943

Miss Ellen H. Smith, president of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association, attributed the lower mortality to the organized methods of controlling tuberculosis exercised by state and local health deartments, physicians, tuberculosis associations, and other public health agencies in Virginia.

STILL "DREADED"

However, Miss Smith warned, tuberculosis is an insiduous, infectious disease, which develops slowly, and just how much of it has been hidden in war areas, where people live and often work in congested places, remains to be seen.

JUL 10 1943

"This means," she pointed out, "that we must multiply our efforts to control the disease."

Last year's tuberculosis deaths in Virginia were, as usual, greatest among the age group from 15 to 45. More than one-half, or 893, of the total of 1,592 deaths were in that class of useful young people.

Newport News, Va. Press
November 4, 1943

John Marshall PTA Elects Officers

New officers of the John Marshall PTA were elected at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the school. Plans for a pre-school clinic to be held Nov. 12 for all Negro children in the community six years of age on or before Feb. 1, 1944, were completed.

The officers for the ensuing year are Mrs. Mary J. Henry, president; Mrs. Roselia Johnson, vice president, Mrs. Alice E. Hardy, secretary; Mrs. Albert Washington, assistant secretary; and Mrs. Mary Crawley, treasurer.

Members of the pre-school clinic committee include Mrs. Henry Hardy and Mrs. Harrison. They will assist the school nurse, Mrs. C. J. Bolden and Dr. W. T. Walker.

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
October 19, 1943

Negroes Forming Health Committee

A Negro health committee has been appointed to work in conjunction with the Alexandria chapter of the American Red Cross and other civic organizations in planning programs on numerous phases of public health, it was learned today.

Tentative plans call for regular meetings of adult Negro groups to study health problems in the city. The newly formed Negro class in Red Cross home nursing, the Negro Parent-Teacher Association, church groups and residents of the Negro Federal Public Housing Authority trailer camp will be acquainted with the program of the group.

Plans were laid for the formation of the health committee at a recent meeting of the Negro auxiliary of the Alexandria Tuberculosis Association at the Parker-Gray High School.

22-1943

Washington

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Mayor Wm. F. Devin Reports Decline Of Social Evil

SEP 1 1943

Mayor William F. Devin's office recently proudly released a report from the health department that recent "vigorous work done by the Seattle police department to repress prostitution is reflected in a precipitously downward trend in the incidence of venereal disease."

"Here is absolute proof," Dr. Ragnar T. Westman, acting commissione of health, reported to the mayor, "if any is needed, that repression of prostitution lowers the incidence of venereal disease and should be the basis of the control program."

Westman recalled conditions here in April when prostitution was reportedly at its height.

SEP 1 1943

WORST IN NATION

"It has been stated," he said "that in April Seattle was the cause of more venereal disease among the personnel of the navy in the entire country than any other city except two. Also, we are told that 50 per cent of all the cases of venereal disease in Hawaii traced to the mainland at that time were traced to Seattle."

"To the best of our knowledge all houses of prostitution in Seattle are now closed to soldiers, sailors and civilians alike, though we note that two soldiers . . . who developed venereal disease in July stated that they had been to a brothel in the 12th and Jackson St. area.

"Examination of the tables here (in the report) reveals that relatively young girls roving the streets and frequenting taverns and hotels continued to be the biggest problem.

SEP 1 1943

"It is evident that law enforcement agencies should concentrate on controlling taverns and hotels, and if possible, on controlling the young unescorted women who frequent them or roam the streets in the evening."

The health department records showed that most soldiers and sailors met young women on the streets, that the majority of the couples went to hotels, that disease-carrying women were mostly "pickups," that in July police arrested 201 women of whome forty-eight were infected, that of these women 153 were white, fourteen were negroes and thirty-four were Indians; twenty-one were under nineteen years of age, ninety-nine were from nineteen to twenty-five yars old inclusive, and eighty-nine were over twenty-five.

SEP 1 1943